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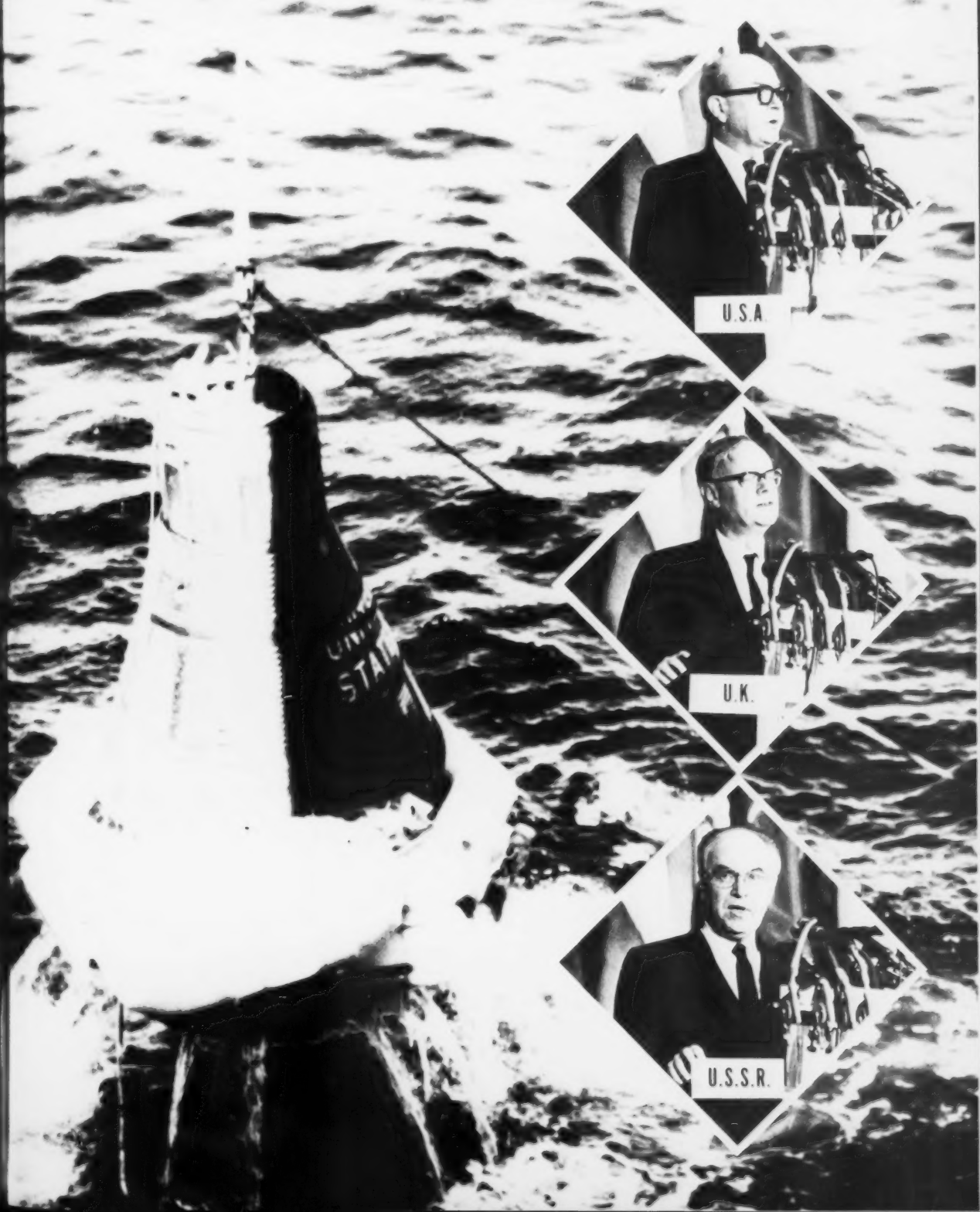
Department of State

85

News Letter

No. 85 • May 1968

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U. S. A. POSTAGE AND FEES PAID



FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

KNOW THE RULES ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY



- YOU MAY** register and vote as you choose
- YOU MAY NOT** campaign for partisan candidates or political parties
- YOU MAY** assist in voter registration drives
- YOU MAY NOT** work to register voters for one party only
- YOU MAY** express your opinion about candidates and issues
- YOU MAY NOT** make campaign speeches or engage in other activity to elect a partisan candidate
- YOU MAY** work in nonpartisan campaigns where none of the candidates represents a political party
- YOU MAY NOT** work in a campaign if any candidate represents a national or State political party
- YOU MAY** contribute money to a political organization or attend a political fund-raising function
- YOU MAY NOT** collect contributions or sell tickets to political fund-raising functions
- YOU MAY** wear or display political badges, buttons, or stickers
- YOU MAY NOT** distribute campaign material in a partisan election
- YOU MAY** attend political rallies and meetings
- YOU MAY NOT** organize or manage political rallies or meetings
- YOU MAY** join a political club
- YOU MAY NOT** hold office in a political club or party
- YOU MAY** sign nominating petitions
- YOU MAY NOT** circulate nominating petitions
- YOU MAY** campaign for or against referendum questions, constitutional amendments, municipal ordinances, etc.
- YOU MAY NOT** campaign for or against a candidate or slate of candidates in a partisan election

CSC 1982
APRIL 1968

— FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION —

Contact

THE OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL, U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
1900 E STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20415

Department of State News Letter

No. 85 • May 1968



IN THIS ISSUE

The News Letter is published monthly by the Department of State to acquaint its officers and employees, at home and abroad, with developments of interest which may affect operations or personnel.

The deadline for submitting material for publication is the 20th of each month.

Contributions from the field may be submitted by an Operations Memorandum with the subject title: News Letter.

In the Department, contributions should be in writing and addressed to the News Letter, O/PA, Room 7419.

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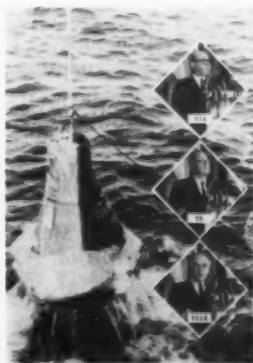
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COVER NOTE — Secretary Rusk and Ambassadors Dobrynin and Dean led the list of signers of an Agreement on Assistance to and Return of Astronauts at a ceremony held in the Department last month. Representatives of 41 other countries also signed. See story page 3.

U.S.-Hanoi Talks Open in Paris

Preliminary talks between representatives of Hanoi and the United States on the situation in Viet-Nam began in Paris on May 10.

Hanoi announced in an early morning radio broadcast on May 3 that it was ready to hold such talks on May 10 "or a few days later" in the French capital. President Johnson, at a news conference at 10 A.M., the same day, announced his agreement to the initial talks to begin May 10.

"We hope this agreement on initial contact will prove a step forward and can represent a neutral and a serious movement by all parties toward peace in Southeast Asia," the President said.

The official U.S. delegation to the Paris talks was headed by Ambassador at Large W. Averell Harriman, and included Ambassador Cyrus R. Vance; Lt. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, recently named Deputy to Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, Commander of American forces in South Viet-Nam; Philip C. Habib, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; William Jorden, National Security Council Staff, White House; and Daniel I. Davidson, Special Assistant to Ambassador at Large Harriman.

Others participated in a staff or technical capacity.

The agreement to the Paris talks hastened the swearing-in of R. Sargent Shriver as the new U.S. Ambassador to France. He took his oath May 7 and left for Paris the next day.

U.S.S.R. Ratifies Consular Convention

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has ratified the U.S.—U.S.S.R. Consular Convention.

The Convention requires each country to notify the other of arrests of its citizens.

The Convention also grants consular officials and employees criminal immunity.

The Consular Convention was signed on June 1, 1964. The U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification on March 16, 1967, and President Johnson ratified the Convention on March 31, 1967.

The treaty will come into force 30 days after the exchange of instruments has taken place.



CHIEF OF PROTOCOL—Before a distinguished audience which included the First Lady, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, and the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa of Nicaragua, second from left, Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke was sworn in last month as the new Chief of Protocol. He succeeds Ambassador James W. Symington, left, who administered the oath. Under Secretary Nicholas deB. Katzenbach is third from right and George W. Abell, Assistant Chief of Protocol, is at right. Rafael A. Sancho-Bonet, former Consul General, was named Deputy Chief.

President Pays Tribute to Secretary

A glowing tribute to Secretary Rusk was made by President Johnson when the Secretary received the 1968 Brien McMahon Memorial Award for Distinguished Public Service on May 2.

The award, sponsored by the Fordham University Club of Washington, D.C., was presented at its annual dinner at the Army-Navy Country Club in Arlington, Virginia.

In his message, President Johnson said:

"If this nation were to acknowledge the full measure of its debt for the public service of its great Secretary of State, we would have to honor him all day, every day, for generations to come.

"Certainly, the least we can do is to join with a prestigious institution such as Fordham University as it salutes the exceptional courage and enduring contributions of Dean Rusk toward a more peaceful, progressive, and prosperous world where all men can live in decency and freedom. The American future is daily enriched both in the life of your University and in that of your honored guest.

"All my thoughts are with you on this occasion, and I want you to know that it is the unqualified opinion of your President that Fordham could not have chosen better."

The McMahon Award is named in honor of the late Senator McMahon (D-Conn.), who had served as Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. Mr. McMahon also had served as an Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

TO ASSIST ASTRONAUTS

Envoys of 44 Countries Sign Space Pact at Department Ceremony

Forty-four countries signed an Agreement on Assistance to and Return of Astronauts at a ceremony held in the Department last month. The United Nations General Assembly unanimously commended the Agreement last December.

Secretary Rusk, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin and British Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean led the list of signers.

Similar ceremonies opening the Agreement for signature were held earlier in London and Moscow, the capitals of the two other depository governments.

The Secretary said at the Department signing ceremony that the Agreement was the result of efforts to develop and give further concrete expression to the basic humanitarian duties recognized in the Outer Space Treaty to assist and return rescued astronauts.

"In signing this Agreement," he said, "we take another important step in the process of applying the rule of law to the challenging realm of space . . . The conclusion of the present Agreement gives good reason to hope that the years ahead will be marked by increasing cooperation between nations in the exploration and use of space."

At the time of the U.N. action, President Johnson explained that the proposed new agreement would require that parties to the treaty shall:

"—Immediately notify the appropriate authorities if they receive information that astronauts have accidentally landed or are in distress.

"—Immediately take all possible steps to rescue astronauts who have accidentally landed on their territory and render them all necessary assistance.

"—If necessary and if they are in a position to do so, extend assistance in search and rescue operations for astronauts who have alighted on the high seas.

"—Safely and promptly return astronauts who have landed either on their territory or on the high seas, and

"—Notify the appropriate authorities of space objects which have come down on their territory or on the high seas, and, upon request, take

steps to recover and return such objects."

The President, on the occasion of the entry into force of the Outer Space Treaty on October 10, said:

"Let us determine that the great space armadas of the future will go forth on voyages of peace—and go forth in a spirit, not of national rivalry, but of peaceful cooperation and understanding. The next decade should increasingly become a part-

Ball Will Succeed Goldberg at UN

President Johnson announced April 25 his intention to nominate former Under Secretary George W. Ball as Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador.

If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Ball would succeed Arthur J. Goldberg, who has been the U.S. Ambassador to the UN since 1965.

The President announced the resignation of Ambassador Goldberg and the UN appointment of Mr. Ball at a news conference in his White House office.

Mr. Johnson said that Ambassador Goldberg would remain at the UN until June.

Mr. Ball served as Under Secretary from December 1961 to September 1966, when he resigned to practice law and become associated with Lehman Brothers, an international banking firm.

On returning to private life, Mr. Ball also became a frequent consultant to the President, most recently after North Korea seized the U.S. ship Pueblo.

Mr. Ball, in addition to practicing law, has had a long career in Government. He first came to Washington directly from law school at the beginning of the New Deal in 1933. Mr. Ball left Washington in 1935 to practice law in Chicago, but returned to Government service in the Capital during World War II.

In 1945, he became a founding partner of a law firm which was later known as Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Ball, with offices in New

York, Washington, Paris, and Brussels.

nership—not only between the Soviet Union and America, but among all nations under the sun and stars."

Plenipotentiaries of the following governments, in addition to the three depository governments, signed the Agreement in Washington:

Argentina, Austria, Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Republic of China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Lebanon, Maldives Islands, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Somali, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.



Mr. Goldberg



Mr. Ball

York, Washington, Paris, and Brussels.

When he entered Government again in January 1961 as Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr. Ball characterized himself as "a lonely lawyer fallen among economists." He pointed out that he had been involved in the problems of foreign economic policy for 20 years.

Ambassador Goldberg has had a varied, distinguished career in Government service and private life.

A lawyer by profession, he also practiced law in Chicago and Washington, and served as Special Counsel for the AFL-CIO.

In 1961, Ambassador Goldberg became Secretary of Labor, and in 1962 an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He left the high court to go to the UN.

Ambassador Guest Resigns

President Johnson on May 6 accepted the resignation of Ambassador Raymond R. Guest as the U.S. envoy to Ireland, effective June 15.

Mr. Guest, who has held the Dublin post since March 1965, resigned for personal reasons.



AFSA CEREMONY—Shown at the American Foreign Service Association's first annual presentation of the William R. Rivkin and W. Averell Harriman Awards, held in the Department on April 18, are, left to right: Mrs. Rivkin; John A. Bushnell, Rivkin Award winner; Vice President Humphrey; Stacy B. Lloyd, III, Harriman Award winner; Ambassador Harriman; Secretary Rusk; Leonard H. Marks, USIA Director; and Philip C. Habib, Deputy Assistant Secretary, EA, and President, AFSA.

VICE PRESIDENT PRAISES THEM

Bushnell and Lloyd Win Rivkin, Harriman Awards

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey presented the American Foreign Service Association's first William R. Rivkin and W. Averell Harriman Awards—\$1,000 each and a citation—to two young Foreign Service Officers at a special luncheon in the Benjamin Franklin Room on April 18.

The winners are:

—John A. Bushnell, 34, who received the Rivkin Award. He was cited for his "great capacity for developing highly imaginative solutions and proposals in the execution of U.S. policy" as Chief of the Economic Section of the U.S. Embassy and as Program Economist in the AID Mission in San Jose, Costa Rica, during 1966 and 1967.

—Stacy B. Lloyd, III, 31, who won the Harriman Award. He was honored for "pioneering, under difficult conditions, the information program in the mountainous refugee settlement of Sam Thong, while carrying also the responsibilities as the Acting Public Affairs Officer for Luang Prabang." A Foreign Service Reserve Officer, Mr. Lloyd is with the U.S. Information Agency (USIA).

A distinguished audience at the awards ceremony included Secretary Rusk; Leonard H. Marks, Director of USIA; Jack Vaughn, Director of the Peace Corps; other high officials,

and members of the American Foreign Service Association.

Mrs. Rivkin, widow of the late Ambassador to Luxembourg (1962-65) and to Senegal and The Gambia (1966-67), and members of their family, and Ambassador at Large Harriman also attended the presentation ceremonies.

The Vice President warmly lauded Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Lloyd and added:

"Both have distinguished themselves in many ways. They stand for the new generation of Foreign Service Officers—people who understand that we must bring change to people with order."

"This is a meaningful, happy, and, in a sense, a sorrowful occasion," Mr. Humphrey said. He noted that the Rivkin Award "reminds us of our great loss. But what we do here is what matters—not the pains and sorrows. The only part of life worthwhile is the moment and the future."

He praised the late envoy, for whom the Rivkin Award is named.

"I have known no one who was . . . really and truly, more willing to serve. If ever there was a volunteer, if ever there was a patriot, if ever there was a man who wanted to give his life to his country, it was Ambassador William Rivkin."

The Vice President hailed Mr.

Harriman for his great public service to the Nation.

After reading the citation accompanying the Department's Distinguished Honor Award, which was presented to Mr. Harriman last year, Mr. Humphrey said:

"How fortunate we are to have the mature experience and impeccable qualities of this young Ambassador, who has had more distinguished careers than any six men!"

The Vice President also cited Secretary Rusk as "one of the most gifted public servants in the land—in the long history of the American people."

The Secretary received a standing ovation. The applause continued until he himself rose from the head table to acknowledge it with a broad smile and a wave to the audience.

"He and others are giving unselfishly and with great dedication to their country," Mr. Humphrey added. "So are members of the Foreign Service, USIA, the attachés, the Peace Corps."

They are bringing the benefits of humanity to the whole human race, he said, paraphrasing Arnold Toynbee, the historian.

"We have a first class Foreign Service," the Vice President said. "I have talked with literally hundreds of Foreign Service Officers. They are by far the most creative and devoted

public servants this Nation has today."

He also had high praise for Foreign Service wives, exclaiming, "My, what great work they do!"

The Vice President declared that "we in this country have a great mission." He continued:

"How much the United States is a part of the humanitarian generation! It is the most humanitarian, the most socially conscious nation history has ever known. It is helping to dispel fears, doubts, ignorance, disease and inadequacies. . . .

"The peacemakers and developers are the nation builders," he told the audience.

"I will not for a single minute agree that America is old and tired and that the best days are behind us," he asserted. "Youth is not a matter of attitude or time. It is spirit—and America is a young country. America will remain a creative leader. The unfinished revolution is ours."

The Vice President admonished his listeners that "you only get what you give."

He urged them to continue to carry on their constructive tasks with "joy and zest and zeal—with a spirit of happiness" and to avoid "skepticism and cynicism."

The Rivkin Award is given for

AID Controller Saves U.S. \$1.2 Million in Laos

James E. Williams, AID Controller in Laos since late 1965, recently received the Superior Honor Award with an accompanying check for \$2,355.

Mr. Williams was cited for instituting changes that saved an estimated \$1.2 million in the AID program in Laos.

He reorganized AID's support program for Laotian spending on items such as scholarships and other dollar costs abroad. Mr. Williams also helped the Royal Lao Government revise its foreign exchange regulations and improve its administrative practices to provide tighter controls. At the same time, he assisted the Lao Government in the preparation of its first comprehensive foreign exchange budget.

In presenting the Award and check to Mr. Williams, John C. Bullitt, AID Assistant Administrator for East Asia, said that Mr. Williams' efforts were "typical of the best kind of work our people are doing overseas."

"intellectual courage, capacity for innovation, receptivity to challenge, and moral leadership" on the part of a middle-ranking Foreign Service Officer.

It is derived from interest drawn from the Rivkin Fund, which was established by contributions in memory of the late Ambassador, and is administered by the Adlai Stevenson Institute. Vice President Humphrey heads the distinguished committee of judges.

The Harriman Award is granted for "outstanding contributions demonstrating intellectual courage and creativity" by a junior Foreign Service Officer.

Ambassador at Large Harriman recently donated \$5,000 to the American Foreign Service Association to finance the award for an initial period.

Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, U.S. Representative to the Organization of American States, is Chairman of the Committee of Judges for the Harriman Award.

The two AFSA awards will be presented annually. Both recipients will be selected from officers active in the foreign affairs community, including the Foreign Service of the State Department, AID, USIA, or the Peace Corps.

Civil Service employees serving these agencies in the United States also are eligible for the Harriman Award.

Nominations for the awards will be solicited annually from the Washington headquarters of the foreign affairs agencies and from all posts overseas.

Mr. Bushnell was born at Glen Cove, New York, on July 26, 1933. He graduated from Yale University in 1955 with Phi Beta Kappa honors and studied at the University of Melbourne, Australia, as a Fulbright Scholar from 1955 to 1957.

After serving two years in the U.S. Air Force, he joined the Foreign Service and has held assignments in Bogota, Santo Domingo, and San Jose.

Mr. Lloyd was born in Millwood, Virginia, on September 23, 1936. He graduated from Middlebury (Vermont) College in 1960 and then attended the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He later served as Administrative Assistant on the hospital ship HOPE.

Joining the Agency for International Development in 1963, he was assigned as a Community Development Adviser in Laos. In 1965 he transferred to USIA as an Information Officer in the same country.



KINGSTON—Ambassador Walter N. Tobriner, second from the left, is shown with employees who received major awards at a recent ceremony. Mrs. Joyce Glegg, at the left, the post's senior Foreign Service Local employee, received a Meritorious Honor Award. Mrs. Barbara DaCosta accepted a Meritorious Honor Award on behalf of the Visa Unit. Vernon D. McAninch, Administrative officer, holds a gift from the Commander of the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay. The gift was in recognition of his services to the Base, which has numerous contacts with Jamaica.

4 Officers Honored In Government-Wide Awards Competition

Four officers were recently honored as the Department's nominees for Government-wide awards for distinguished public service. They are:

—Thomas P. Thornton, Chief of the South Asia Division, Office of Research and Analysis for Near East and South Asia, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR).

—Mrs. Charlotte M. Hubbard, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Bureau of Public Affairs.

—Eileen R. Donovan, Assistant Director for English Speaking Caribbean, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

—Mrs. Susan T. Tait, Senior Intelligence Officer, Office of Research and Analysis for Near East and South Asia, INR.

Mr. Thornton received the William A. Jump Memorial Foundation's Meritorious Honor Award "for exemplary achievement in public administration."

He also was cited for "outstanding public service" and "for executive ability, leadership, and energy in directing research and analysis in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research."

Mr. Thornton was the Department's nominee for the 1968 Jump Award but was not one of the two final winners.

Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Donovan and Mrs. Tait were the Department's nominees for the Government-wide Federal Woman's Award.

The award is given to women for "outstanding contribution to the career service of the Federal Government, for their influence on major programs, and for personal qualities of leadership, judgment, integrity and dedication."

The three Department candidates received Certificates from the Federal Woman's Awards Board signed by Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs and Chairman of the Board, and by Robert F. Hampton, Commissioner of the U.S. Civil Service Commission and Vice Chairman of the Board.

The women also received Letters of Commendation from Ambassador John M. Steeves, Director General of the Foreign Service and Chairman of the Department's Awards Committee.

BUY SAVINGS BONDS NOW



Mrs. Hubbard



Mrs. Tait



Miss Donovan



Mr. Thornton

Senate Confirms 1968 FSO Promotion List

The Senate on May 9 confirmed the President's nominations of 445 Foreign Service Officers for promotion. The promotions became effective May 19.

The promotions of 134 Foreign Service Reserve Officers—which do not require Senate confirmation—also became effective May 19.

Promotions of FSOs and FSRs available for world-wide service were based on recommendations of the Twenty-First Selection Boards.

Those FSRs oriented to Washington Service who won promotions were recommended by the November Domestic Foreign Service Reserve panels.

Edward K. Thompson Cited by North Dakota

Edward K. Thompson, a Special Assistant to Secretary Rusk, received the Theodore Roosevelt Award last month at the annual convention of the North Dakota Press Association. He is former Editor of *Life* magazine.

Mr. Thompson was the ninth person to receive the Award, the highest recognition the State can bestow on a present or former North Dakotan who has achieved national recognition. Recipients are selected by a committee headed by the Governor.

Ernest Lindley Wins William Allen White Journalistic Award

Ernest K. Lindley, Special Assistant to Secretary Rusk, was presented the William Allen White Foundation's Award for Journalistic Merit at the White Centennial Seminar, held at the University of Kansas on April 28.

Mr. Lindley was cited as "an American journalist who exemplifies William Allen White ideals in service to his profession and his community."



Mr. Lindley

The University of Kansas, the William Allen White Foundation, and the William Allen White School of Journalism marked the centennial of Mr. White's birth with a Seminar on the Mass Media in a Free Society. It was attended by leading journalists, broadcasters, film producers and scholars.

Mr. Lindley, who participated in the Seminar, had a distinguished career as newspaperman, radio and TV commentator, syndicated columnist, and author before joining the Department in 1961. He has served as Foreign Affairs Officer, Special Assistant to the Secretary, and as a member of the Policy Planning Council. A Foreign Service Reserve Officer of Class 1, Mr. Lindley won the Department's Superior Honor Award in 1966.

Christian A. Herter Honored at Brandeis

The Christian A. Herter Chair in International Relations in honor of the late Secretary of State was dedicated at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts, on April 27.

Among those who attended the ceremony were Mrs. Herter and members of the family. Speakers included former U.S. Senator Leverett Saltonstall, who discussed Mr. Herter's Washington career, and Massachusetts Supreme Court Justice Paul C. Reardon, who reviewed Mr. Herter's days in Boston.

Gifts from individuals, Brandeis University and the Ford Foundation—totaling more than \$400,000—were included in the Herter endowment fund.



Foreign Language Newsmen Briefed at Department

One hundred and thirty six editors, publishers and correspondents of American foreign language newspapers from all parts of the United States recently attended a special Foreign Policy Briefing in the Department.

They were later guests of President and Mrs. Johnson at a reception at the White House.

In the Department, the group was addressed by Secretary Rusk, as shown in the above photo. (In the left foreground is Michel Cieplinski, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administrative Affairs, O/AA.)

The President, in brief remarks to the members of the foreign language

press, cited the progress that has been made during the past 30 years in eliminating discrimination.

"The frictions between religions and between nationalities, the discrimination against ethnic groups—these have been eased, in many instances almost to the vanishing point," he said.

President Johnson also announced a new type of Federal anti-poverty project: a Department of Labor grant for \$189,000, to enable ethnic fraternal organizations in Pittsburgh to train household workers for employment in industry.

While in the Department, the editors, publishers and correspond-

ents also heard Charles E. Bohlen, Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs, and Henry D. Owen, Chairman of the Policy Planning Council.

The Department discussions, covering developments in Europe, Asia and the Middle East, were on a "background only" basis. They were followed by question-and-answer periods.

Dixon Donnelley, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, served as Moderator.

The Department has sponsored special briefings for the American foreign language press for a number of years. The recent briefing was more heavily attended than any of the others.

Leonhart Honored By West Virginia

Ambassador William Leonhart has been named West Virginia's "Man of the Year" for 1968. Ambassador Leonhart joined the Foreign Service in 1944 and has served in South America, Europe, East Asia, and Africa. He is now detailed to the White House where he directs a special inter-agency staff coordinating civil programs in Viet-Nam.



Mr. Leonhart

The award was presented by Senator Jennings Randolph at a dinner of the West Virginia State Society honoring Ambassador Leonhart and West Virginia's "Woman of the Year," Virginia Mae Brown, Vice Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Previous recipients of West Virginia "Man of the Year" honors have included Ambassador Raymond A. Hare in 1966 and Presidential Troubleshooter Cyrus Vance in 1967.



MERIDIAN HOUSE—Ambassador Richards with Mrs. Grace M. Githegi, agricultural specialist from Kenya, and Seung Chull Park, ground water hydrologist from Korea.

Richards to Direct International Center

Former Ambassador Arthur L. Richards will be the new executive director of the Washington International Center of the Meridian House Foundation. He will succeed Andrew H. Berding, former Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, who is retiring in June after heading the Center, as a member of the Foundation's Board of Trustees.

Mr. Richards is now executive director of the National Council of Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV). The Washington International Center, with headquarters in Meridian House at 1630 Crescent Place, N.W., provides orientation and services each year for

some 7,000 sponsored leaders, specialists, teachers, and military officers from abroad. Although also based in Meridian House, COSERV operations are largely in the field, with affiliated community hospitality groups in 80 cities across the United States.

Mr. Richards, who retired from the Foreign Service in 1966, held posts in Mexico, Iran, Jordan, Palestine, Egypt, South Africa, Turkey, and Ethiopia, where he was U. S. Ambassador under President Kennedy. His last assignment in the Department was as Chief Examiner of the Board of Examiners of the Foreign Service.

Department Briefs 600 Editors, Broadcasters on Foreign Policy

More than 600 editors and broadcasters from every section of the United States heard Secretary Rusk review current foreign policy—including the situation in Viet-Nam—in the West Auditorium on April 16.

The Secretary, who received a standing ovation, also was host at a reception for the conference delegates in the Diplomatic Functions Area the previous evening.

Speakers at the National Foreign Policy Conference for Editors and Broadcasters included high officials of the Department, Agency for International Development (AID), and the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).

The two-day meeting included "background" briefings; a series of panels on Viet-Nam Today, Middle East, Africa, Mainland China, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and the Department's Operation Center; and a tour of the Center.

Dixon Donnelley, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, welcomed the delegates at the opening session. Other speakers included:

William S. Gaud, Administrator, AID; Eugene V. Rostow, Under Secretary for Political Affairs; Charles E. Bohlen, Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs; Sol M. Linowitz, U.S. Representative to the Council of the Organization of American States; and Henry D. Owen, Chairman of the Policy Planning Council.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Hubbard and Richard I. Phillips, Deputy Assistant Secretaries for Public Affairs; and William D. Blair, Jr., Director, Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, served as the Conference Moderators.

NORAD Pact Renewed

The Governments of the United States and Canada agreed March 30 to renew the NORAD agreement (North American Air Defense Command) for a period of five years.

The Department said that it may be reviewed at any time at the request of either party and may be terminated by either Government after such review following a period of notice of one year.

Speakers at the panels included:

Viet-Nam Today—Philip C. Habib, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs; James P. Grant, Assistant Administrator, AID (Viet-Nam); and Major General William E. DePuy, U.S. Army, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Middle East Problems—Stuart W. Rockwell, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs; Joseph C. Wheeler, Deputy Assistant Administrator, AID (Near East and South Asia). Daniel Brown, Public Affairs Adviser, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, served as Moderator.

Africa—Fred L. Hadsel, Director, Office of Inter-African Affairs, and Robert S. Smith, Deputy Administrator, AID (Africa). Paul E. Auerswald, Chief, Broadcasting and Film Services Division, Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, was the Moderator.

Mainland China—John H. Holdridge, Deputy Director, Office of Research and Analysis for East Asia and the Pacific, and Jack Friedman, Chief, Communist Areas Division, Office of Research and Analysis for East Asia and the Pacific. Oscar V. Armstrong, Public Affairs Adviser, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, was the Moderator.

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty—Archibald S. Alexander, Assistant Director, ACDA (Economics); Lawrence D. Weiler, Adviser to the Director, ACDA; and Sidney N. Graybeal, Deputy Assistant Director, ACDA (Science and Technology).

Operations Center—Robert H. Wenzel, Director of the Operations Center, and James F. Relph, Jr., Deputy Director.

The conference for the editors and broadcasters was arranged by the Bureau of Public Affairs, headed by Assistant Secretary Donnelley. Officials in charge included Robert G. Cleveland, Director, Office of Public Services; Giles M. Kelly, Chief, Conference Division; and Miss June M. Robinson, Conference Officer.

Symposium on Africa Held for Leaders Of U.S. Organizations

About 235 invited guests attended a Symposium on Africa in the Department last month. They represented business, labor, and religious and educational organizations.

The Symposium featured a two-hour session on "African Peoples and Nation Building." Thomas H. E. Quimby, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of African Affairs (AF), moderated a panel of four speakers who discussed the role of tribal groups in the evolution of nationhood among newly independent states in Africa.

John G. Gloster spoke on Ethiopia; Robert A. Remole on Kenya and Uganda; Jay K. Katzen on the Congo (Brazzaville), Rwanda, Burundi, Malagasy, and Mauritius; and Robert R. Strand on the Ivory Coast, Niger, and Upper Volta. All are Desk Officers.

Joseph Palmer 2nd, Assistant Secretary, AF, opened the afternoon session, which was moderated by Mrs. Charlotte Moton Hubbard, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

Four separate panel sessions were held on North Africa and Northeast Africa, the Southern Sixth of Africa, West Africa, and AID, with presentations by Country Directors John F. Root (AFN), Matthew J. Loomam (AFNE), G. Edward Clark (AFS), Edward W. Holmes (Acting, AFSE), Roy M. Melbourne (AFW), William E. Schaufele (AFCW), and Herman J. Nissenbaum (AID).

The Symposium concluded with a discussion of Inter-African problems by Fred L. Hadsel, Director, Office of Inter-African Affairs (AF).

The African Symposium was the seventh sponsored by the Office of Public Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, this fiscal year. The eighth and final symposium of the year was scheduled to be held in mid-May on U.S. Foreign Economic Policy.

Sponsored by the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), a nine-man team of livestock experts from Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States recently concluded a three-week tour of Pakistan.

The group studied the problems of livestock breeding, production, and management.

TO MOURN THE LOSS OF A RARE MAN

Martin Luther King's power was his faith, his faith in his fellow man. And in this, Dr. King understood America better than most Americans. In the end he gave his life for the dream he had dreamed for all of us—and thus, for his country.

By **EDWARD M. KORRY**
U.S. Ambassador to Chile

In the Libyan fable, according to Aeschylus, it is told, that once an eagle, stricken with a dart, said, when he saw the fashion of the shaft, "With our own feathers, not by others' hand, are we now smitten."

For the second time in five short years, we gather to acknowledge our American shame, to grieve, to pay respect to a man who had the gift and the grace to lead . . . and we are here too to take account of a kind of underworld heaving in its pain, its power and its hate.

As the poet wrote:

The Sinister Spirit sneered: it had to be.

And again the Spirit of Pity whispered, Why?

Why indeed. Here tonight neither I nor you can answer.

We are here to mourn the loss of a rare—a magnificently rare—man, Dr. Martin Luther King, to render homage to this man who pursued a dream that has too long remained a dream:—the dignity of all men under God.

Dr. King's power was his faith, his faith in his fellow man. And in this, Dr. King understood America better than most Americans. His own career that carried him from the hills of Georgia to the peaks of world recognition—was a living history of the narrowing gap in our society—between his dream of what America could be and what it was. And his life was too frequently a measure of the difference between his hopes for his country and his disappointments over its realities.

In the end, as the result of one senseless act, Dr. King gave his life for the dream he dreamed for all of us—and thus, for his country.

Those who seek to make of the outrage in Memphis a justification for the violence that was so abhorrent to Dr. King only serve to compound the absurd horror of it all.

Equally, we here will only serve to make the tragedy more profound if we should leave this ceremony believing that a few moments of homage are sufficient to purge our shame.

To begin to honor Dr. King, we must look inside ourselves, to acknowledge that we all share a responsibility for what happens in our society, and that we all have the burden of proof upon us in pursuit of Dr. King's dream.

Because of this, and because of a personal faith in what Franklin Delano Roosevelt once said—that the only limit to our realizations of tomorrow will be our doubts of today—I wish to talk of what Martin Luther King's dream meant to me. I do so because I find in his life, in his dream, an affirmation of the kind of America from which we can all take strength.

This eulogy was delivered by Ambassador Korry at memorial services sponsored by the English speaking churches of Santiago at Santiago College on April 9.

In the two centuries the United States has been and has acted, there has developed an unmistakably American tradition. We were, and we are against people who push other people around.

We Americans believed, and we believe in the individual. And above all, the mainspring of the American dynamic has been the thrust, as de Toqueville pointed out more than a century ago—the thrust towards equality. We had it, and we have it in our power to begin the world over again.

Immigrants to America a century ago intended to live in a century of infinite possibility among people with a capacity for continuous initiative—where new ideas would not be regarded as a social impropriety or as a ticket to jail or to the firing squad—in a nation whose privilege it was to make the world's heart beat faster.

All of this, you may say, goes without saying. But it is not a bad idea every now and then to re-examine those things that go without saying to see whether they are still going. This is imperative today, a century later, when some of the stars in our firmament are no longer so fixed, when concern tends to grow, when doubts pervade our sense of national purpose, when nightmares in Memphis or elsewhere disturb our dreams and our faith.

Some Americans, of course, are not troubled by these doubts and distractions—and in a sense it would be un-American if they were. Yet critics both at home and abroad, many of them strident on the subject, accuse America of being out of phase with this century. They mockingly ask: "Oh say can you see?" and quickly answering themselves, they say they cannot see the woods for the trees anymore, cannot see our principles for all our power, our ideals for all our interests.

They hammer at familiar themes—that the world has caught up with America and passed us—that ideologically, Americans have become obsolete—that culturally America has lost touch with the moving forces of history, that politically the new world is no longer new.

To them Dr. King said that America is still uniquely more a people than a government. The notion of America as 200 million Americans is an American notion—and it is just as lively a proposition today as it was a century ago—if we wish it to be—if we can share the dream of Dr. King. The temples to political leadership in our national amphitheater still belong to Washington, to Jefferson and to Lincoln—and the new ones we are building now will go to Roosevelt and to Kennedy.

Today, as we reflect over our present and ponder the future, we must seek to keep the American impact as constructive, as responsive, to a changing world as those leaders did—and as Dr. King so eloquently and so tragically reminded us.

Today we 200 million Americans seek to find ourselves in this century. Each of us gives a different answer as to what is most worth promoting, most worth protecting, most worth preventing—in this year, this

decade or this century. And not one of us has a monopoly on the American answer. But this generation of Americans, no matter how we may differ with one another in our view of this area and our role in it, we all share advantages from history as we enter the final third of the 20th century.

We are a nation that has historically striven to protect the rights of the weak, the first major power to arise with an anti-colonial tradition, the first whose own base of its peoples is genuinely diverse, representing in greater or lesser degree, cultural strains from around the world. In a sense, everybody else has a stake in us.

Traditionally, we have stood in the front line of experimentation in pushing forward the horizons of modernization and of development. We are pragmatic, uniquely so in our quick recognition of problems and our proven adaptability to change. Also, we, perhaps more than others, are a transparent people—and that is an asset. We are no good at fooling ourselves or others. When we try, we fail. This leads to less fraud and more frankness, to less contrivance and more openness.

Then, too, the diversity and the experimental nature of our personality gives us an optimism that in America, tomorrow is always another day—a useful reason to avoid final write-offs. It leads Americans to do more of what comes naturally anyway—to interest ourselves in our fellow citizens, confident that governments may come and go but that the people go on forever.

ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Tribute to Martin Luther King by President's Commission

A resolution in tribute to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was adopted last month by the President's Commission for the Observance of Human Rights Year 1968.

The resolution said in part:

"The shock of his murder has served to rouse this Nation's conscience. His death cannot be in vain. We must move promptly and steadily forward, in public policy and in private conduct, to the end that every American, regardless of his race, religion, or national origin, shall enjoy full equality of rights and opportunities. Not until this goal is attained will we have lived up to our national heritage."

At a meeting in the Department, the Commission also reviewed its various programs for Human Rights Year, and heard representatives from a number of Government agencies report on activities being planned for the Year. A discussion was held on work to be undertaken by a number of Special Committees in such fields as education, labor, law, mass media, non-governmental organizations, and State and Municipal Governments.

The Commission, established by President Johnson to help commem-

orate the Twentieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is headed by Ambassador at Large W. Averell Harriman.

Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Halsted, daughter of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, is Vice Chairman.

Members of the Commission include Secretary Rusk, other Cabinet officers, heads of Government agencies, and other distinguished citizens. (See NEWS LETTER, February.)

The resolution in tribute to Dr. King said further:

"In this Human Rights Year, 1968, consecrated to the worldwide cause of the rights of man—in this Nation, dedicated from its birth to that cause as sacred—the assassination of a great American apostle of human rights, Martin Luther King, Jr., has dealt our national conscience a shocking blow.

"Dr. King stood for non-violence in achieving his goals. This was the way of another great modern prophet and martyr of freedom, Mohandas K. Gandhi. For this he, too, was killed with an assassin's bullet.

"Dr. King stood for the power of love, even against enemies and

All these elements conspire to promote certain other positive impulses:—toward the intelligibility required for broad public understanding of issues, toward consultation and dialogue; toward making our values universal and going beyond narrow dogmas and parochialisms; towards drawing upon others' successes and failures as well as our own; towards welcoming impulses toward change—indeed to champion it; towards impulses for peaceful co-existence and thus towards a willingness to take the proposition that "peace is as indivisible" as our land.

This is the kind of world in which we Americans have orbited. I do not think that the stars are any less fixed in our firmament. The question is only whether we will continue to navigate by them. I think that this was the question Martin Luther King asked. But unlike those who do not understand America as he did, Martin Luther King never lost his faith in his land. Like Lincoln, he continued to believe that America is "the last best hope."

One hundred years ago Thomas Huxley wrote:

"I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness, or your material resources, as such. Size is not grandeur and territory does not make a nation. The great issue about which hangs the terror of overhanging fate is: what are you going to do with all these things?"

Martin Luther King died asking the same question.

wrongdoers. For this he, too, was struck down by hate.

"Dr. King preached peaceful change and regeneration in the hearts of the American people, black and white alike—that both oppressed and oppressor might be redeemed from the double bondage of injustice. For this, he was met by a response scarcely less cruel than violence and hate: the indifference of complacency . . .

"The American love of justice and compassion did not die with Martin Luther King, Jr. These values are deep in our national tradition; they have given us what is finest in our past; they open the way to what will be noblest in our future.

"Therefore, in this Human Rights Year, 1968, let each American who truly loves this country dedicate himself—not by easy words but by difficult deeds—to the proposition that all his neighbors are equal to him in rights; and that every American, of whatever race, religion, or national origin, is his neighbor. Thus shall Martin Luther King, Jr., have his memorial in the hearts of a just and free people, and America's ancient promise of liberty be fully redeemed."

U.S. Exchange Program Moves in New Directions

The introduction of "new directions" for the U.S. Educational and Cultural Exchange Program is cited in a report issued last month.

Entitled "International Exchange—1968" and containing a host of significant facts, the 54-page illustrated report was released in pamphlet form by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (CU).

The report points out that the "new directions" for the Educational and Cultural Exchange Program look toward:

—Establishment of more lasting relationships between U.S. and foreign educational institutions and scholars.

—More effective communication between U.S. and foreign intellectual leaders.

—A concerted effort toward cooperative activity with foreign countries for mutual educational growth.

The experimental introduction of long-range planning of educational exchange with selected countries was

"the distinct innovation of this past year," the pamphlet states.

Beginning in late 1966 separate teams of distinguished American scholars and educators joined with counterparts in five countries: Brazil, Peru, Finland, Yugoslavia, and Thailand," the pamphlet explains. "Three teams had made their reports by the end of the fiscal year; reports for Brazil and Peru were in process of completion."

A total of 10,785 persons were direct participants in the U.S. Educational and Cultural Exchange program in Fiscal Year 1967, the pamphlet says. Of that number, 2,261 were U.S. participants.

Besides the United States, the participants—or grantees—represented 135 countries and territories of the world, as follows:

Latin American and the Caribbean, 1,737; Western Europe, 2,429; Eastern Europe, 196; Africa, 855; Near East-South Asia, 1,691; and East Asia-Pacific, 1,616.

"In 1967, educational and cultural exchange began its third decade as a world-wide Government program," the pamphlet notes. "During these 21 years not only the exchange program itself but the very concept of exchange has come of age. Exchange today is not seen merely as a means of mutual understanding, but as a necessity in the contemporary world."

The report continues:

"International communication—between U.S. and foreign leaders and scholars, between scientists, students and teachers—has become a vital part of learning and its people at their best, exchange is now an inescapable requirement for any fruitful relationship between nations."

A summary of important "International Exchange" events in FY 1967 includes in part:

—development of a national policy, issued by the President in January, 1967, to increase the availability of books and improve libraries abroad, particularly in the developing countries, through closer coordination of government and private programs.

—completion of the first government-wide study on the migration of talent and skills to the United States, to obtain basic facts on the so-called "brain drain," clarify the U.S. position, and suggest remedial measures.

—initiation on a pilot basis of a "Volunteers to America" program, a kind of exchange Peace Corps, bringing a first group of 64 young people from 12 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to serve in U.S. schools and communities.

The pamphlet describes exchanges in the arts and sports, American-sponsored schools abroad, the East-West Center in Honolulu, the American Specialist Program, projects for special groups, teen-age exchanges, and services to "non-sponsored" students.

"Appealing to many kinds and levels of people, sports have become a substantial part of the exchange program," the pamphlet says, and adds, "Basketball was the big sport of this year's program . . ."

The pamphlet states flatly that government exchange programs are not responsible for a "brain drain."



LONDON—Barbara J. Tarbuck of Detroit and Frank Melton of South Carolina, "Fulbright" exchange students, meet Princess Margaret at a reception given by the U.S.-U.K. Educational Commission. Their meeting was one of obvious pleasure.

BALPA Intensive Reviews Begin; Officers Visit 28 Countries

As an important phase of "Operation BALPA," eight Department of officers visited 28 countries the latter part of April and the first of May to assist Ambassadors with "special intensive reviews" of Embassy operations and staffing patterns.

"Operation BALPA" is the overall plan for a reduction in U.S. personnel overseas as directed by President Johnson on January 18. (See NEWS LETTER, April.)

In traveling to 28 countries, the eight officers' goal was to help the Ambassadors identify the impact of a possible reduction of up to 35 percent in the number of Government employees serving under them.

The special intensive reviews in the selected countries have the effect of carrying out steps two and three of the Presidential directive, which called for such reviews in 10 countries with "very large U.S. missions" and then an extension of the reviews to other countries "as rapidly as possible."

Step one of the President's directive—the reduction of the total number of American personnel overseas by 10 percent, with reductions of at least that magnitude applied to all missions over 100, has already been implemented.

Under a plan submitted to the White House by the Department and the Bureau of the Budget, the President approved on March 30 an initial reduction of 12 percent in U.S. Government employees serving overseas under Ambassadors.

The Department officers who visited the 28 countries—to help implement merged steps two and three of the Presidential directive—and the posts they visited—follow:

James E. Hoofnagle, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management (O/OM)—Addis Ababa, Kinshasa, Monrovia, and Rabat.

Alfred Puhan, Director, Office of German Affairs, Bureau of European Affairs (EUR/GER)—Tokyo, Taipei, and Manila.

Spencer M. King, Deputy Inspector General of the Foreign Service (O/FI)—Quito, Lima, and Buenos Aires.

Frederic L. Chapin, Foreign Service Inspector (O/FI)—Caracas, Bogota, Panama, San Jose, Managua, Tegucigalpa, San Salvador, Guatemala, and Belize City.

Thomas W. McElhiney, Country Director, Southern Rhodesia, Malawi, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, and Portuguese Guinea, Bureau of African Affairs (AFSE)—Madrid, Paris, Rome, and Vienna.

Findley Burns, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs (ARA)—London, Bonn, Rome, Panama, Managua, San Salvador, Tegucigalpa, Guatemala, and Belize City. (Mr. Burns joined Mr. Chapin for the latter stage of the Special Intensive Review of Central America.)

Stuart W. Rockwell, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (NEA)—Athens. (Mr. Rockwell combined a substantive mission to Athens with his "BALPA" mission.)

Joseph Donelan, Foreign Service Inspector (O/FI)—Ankara, Tehran, Rawalpindi, and New Delhi.

Prior to the departure of the eight officers for overseas, the Chiefs of Mission in the countries selected for special intensive reviews were asked to submit recommendations which—if carried out in full—would provide total reductions of 35 percent (including step one reductions) from the December 31, 1967, on-board strength.

These recommendations are being reviewed by Agency heads in Washington, by the regional Assistant Secretaries in the Department, and by the Senior Interdepartmental Group (SIG), of which Under Secretary Nicholas deB. Katzenbach is Chairman.

Whether the reductions will in fact be 35 percent and how they will be distributed among agencies will be determined in the light of essential U.S. program requirements and foreign policy objectives.

The final determination of the magnitude of the reductions and their distribution among agencies will be made by the Secretary and the Director of the Budget.

The Department pointed out that step one of the Presidential directive was aimed at a quick tightening up across the board at all posts. Now, moving into steps two and three, the aim is to reduce personnel in selected larger posts to the absolute minimum required to do the really essential work.

This can be achieved only with in-

tensive reviews examining fundamental ways of doing business with less personnel, it was explained.

Thus the special intensive reviews are being closely tailored to the particular needs of each mission. More than in step one, the Chiefs of Mission in the 28 selected countries are considering achievement of personnel economies by elimination of whole activities, by amalgamation of functions, by the fullest exploitation of rapid communications and other technological improvements, and by relatively far-reaching changes in complement structure.

Meanwhile, all posts have been informed that each agency will be required to effect 75 percent of both American and local personnel reductions decided upon in step one by December 31, 1968.

Reductions made under steps two and three are to be completed as rapidly as possible, with a target date of at least 75 percent to be met by June 30, 1969, and the remaining 25 percent by September 30, 1969.

Special Task Force Achieves Results; Reports Cutback

A special task force in the Department is achieving speedy initial results in carrying out step 4 of President Johnson's January 18 directive relating to the reduction of U.S. personnel overseas.

Headed by Ambassador J. Graham Parsons, it is known as the Step 4 Task Force (U/SIG/JGP). Ambassador Parsons is also Chairman of an Interagency Committee for the implementation of Step 4.

Step 4 provides for "special studies from Washington of functional areas aimed at reducing instructions, assignments and activities which unnecessarily create the need for maintaining or increasing overseas staff, e.g., reporting requirements, consular work, and administrative reports."

Besides Ambassador Parsons, members of the Step 4 Task Force are: Ambassador Wymberley DeR. Coerr (Economics); Joseph N. Greene, Jr., (Political); Hobart Luppi (Consular and Security Affairs); and Roger A. Provencher (Administrative).

Already, the Parsons task force has succeeded in eliminating the requirement for thousands of reports from the field.

In the Administrative area, the re-

quirement for about 12,250 reports a year from the field has been eliminated, on a cumulative world-wide basis.

These reports concerned personnel figures, overtime and holiday pay, language training, the home-leave speakers' program, 1,000-2,000 hour sick leave lists, post self-audits, hotel space shortages, Congressional visits, officer promotions, local employees' severance pay plans, and cost reduction programs.

In a related development, the Department's Directives Staff (O/DIR) announced that procedures for controlling new or revised administrative reports from the field have been restated in greater detail and clarity for the benefit of the Foreign Service.

A directive issued March 28 and contained in Foreign Affairs Manual Vol. 2-General explained that all requests for reports to be submitted by posts now require the advance approval of the regional bureau or O/DIR, depending on the nature of the report.

Posts were reminded that any instruction from the Department for a report which does not bear an appropriate number assigned by O/DIR should be referred back to the Directives Staff before any action is taken to comply with the request.

O/DIR assigns two series of numbers: (1) for requests of a one-time notice, an OT-series number; and (2) for repetitive reports, an F-series number.

The directive stressed that it is the policy of the Department that administrative and operational reporting requirements placed upon posts should be held to a minimum consistent with efficient administration and management.

The Parsons Task Force found that in the political and economic fields the least number of reports are generated by repetitive requirements from Washington, and a far greater number are submitted voluntarily by overseas posts.

It was discovered that in the economic/commercial field, for example, repetitive requirements were generating about 5,000 reports annually, ad hoc requirements about 10,000, and posts were volunteering about 45,000, largely in response to the Alert List of the Combined Economic Reporting Program (CERP).

Applying the step 4 criterion to repetitive economic/commercial requirements controlled through the CERP system, the State and Com-

merce Departments, acting on Washington and post suggestions, have so far eliminated as no longer "necessary" 180 requirements generating about 60 reports a year. The effort continues.

Among the substantive reports eliminated was the "WEEKA," a weekly compilation of significant events at a post.

As for requests from Washington for ad hoc reports, posts have been advised to inform the Department of any such request that in their view creates an overseas burden that is "unnecessary."

At the same time, posts were reminded that they may wish to study methods of reducing any voluntary reporting which may be "unnecessary."

In the Consular area, there are relatively few repetitive reporting requirements imposed on the field.

Further, certain of the material reported is in accordance with statutory requirements. Other material is required in connection with budgetary presentations to Congress, Departmental planning programs, and business.

But adjustments are being made in the Consular area. Some reports are being consolidated, and the frequency of other reports is being reduced.

Two legislative proposals, if enacted, would also effect economies in the Consular area.

One provides for passports to be issued for five years, rather than for three years, and renewable for two more, as at present.

A main feature of the other proposed piece of legislation would admit nationals of certain designated countries as visitors to the U.S. for up to 90 days—for business or pleasure—without visas.

A Cultural Program for Overseas Diplomats

A program to help American diplomats abroad keep abreast of artistic and cultural developments in the United States was inaugurated last month.

The "Diplomats' Reading and Cultural Program" will provide overseas Missions with examples of the best that is being produced by this country's writers, dramatists, artists, and musicians, through mailings on a quarterly basis.

The program is supported by the National Endowment for the Arts and administered by the Academy for Educational Development in New York City in collaboration with the

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Colorado.

The first selection was a portfolio of color reproductions by 10 American painters, including Andrew Wyeth and Ben Shahn.

In endorsing the concept behind the program, Secretary Rusk said:

"In the discharge of their responsibilities, and simply for the good of their souls, it is obviously desirable that our diplomatic representatives be in intimate touch with the best that our culture is producing and that they should be aware of the themes and preoccupations that currently characterize it."

FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

Keep Lounge Informed of Your Address

The responsibility of Foreign Service employees to keep the Foreign Service Lounge informed of their whereabouts is cited by the Employee Services Center, Office of Operations (OPR/ESC).

A reminder issued this month by ESC emphasized:

Mail and other messages will not reach Foreign Service employees if the Lounge does not know their whereabouts. Thus, FS personnel should inform the Lounge each time they change posts, places of residence, or offices in the Department. By so doing, their "locator cards" can be kept current.

FS employees planning to take home leave prior to reporting to the Department for consultation or assignment should also advise the Lounge whether they want their mail held for them in the Lounge or forwarded to a home-leave address.

Also, Foreign Service personnel should advise the Lounge of any change of status of their next-of-kin, so that "emergency locator cards" maintained in the Lounge can be kept up-to-date.

Deputy Under Secretary Rimestad Comments on BALPA Exercise

Coincident with the steps already taken to reduce the size of our overseas establishments is an approved plan to improve personnel management throughout the Department and the Foreign Service.

While the emphasis in the first stages of the BALPA exercise focused primarily on efforts to reduce overseas costs as a factor in our country's balance of payments problem, other significant benefits are brought to mind.

I refer to the streamlining of all United States missions abroad, the elimination of duplication of effort among participating agencies and within agencies, the elimination of less essential functions, and the general scaling down of functions consistent with our vital interests.

In short, the BALPA program has afforded a golden opportunity for each mission to re-define necessary functions and adjust operations and staffing accordingly.

The revised staffing pattern for

Travel on Foreign Flag Ships Curbed

New travel regulations have been issued on the use of American and foreign ships by State, AID, and USIA personnel.

The regulations were prompted by the drive to reduce the U.S. balance of payments deficit.

Under the regulations, announced April 12 in Foreign Affairs Manual Vol. 6—General Services, the use of foreign-flag ships for official travel is permissible only when:

—No American flag ships are available, and

—Air travel is determined to be hazardous or detrimental to the traveler's health or well-being.

The regulations point out:

"Some travelers will be inconvenienced by these requirements. However, reduction of the balance of payments deficit is of prime concern to the United States."

Failure to comply with the provisions of the regulations will subject the employee to personal financial responsibility, it is stated.

each post will be realistic in terms of the numbers, kinds and levels of positions.

It is clear at this point that the new and streamlined position base—and hence budgetary base—for each post will remain firm.

Frankly, there is a likely prospect of a possible downward adjustment. The Administration, the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget and the Department are of one mind on this score.

How all of this will affect state-side operations remains to be seen but it is obvious that there may be a related impact on the domestic front.

As we move toward a better structured service we will have a permanent updated world-wide inventory of funded positions by class level and area of functional specialization required. We will have an indication at the officer level, as to whether the position is earmarked for occupancy by Foreign Service or non-Foreign Service personnel.

Additionally we will maintain a current world-wide inventory of on-board personnel strength by category, class level and area of primary functional competence.

This long-needed data will enable management to make meaningful decisions concerning recruitment levels, in-service training requirements, assignment policies, promotion rates and predictable attrition.

We intend to take every possible step to hold inconvenience and hardship to a minimum. For example, we are making every effort to coordinate BALPA-instigated transfers with firm reassignments, including provision for home leave when appropriate. Other officers will be afforded a long-awaited opportunity for in-service training or meaningful assignments to other agencies. And we are giving attention to the possibilities of attrition, particularly at the senior level.

A Committee on Strengthening the Personnel System has been established to evaluate and convey to management recommendations for improvements.

Idar Rimestad
Deputy Under Secretary
for Administration

Outplacement Service Expanded to Provide Counseling Assistance

The Department's Professional Placement Division (PPD) is being reorganized and expanded to provide individual as well as group counseling for employees leaving the Foreign Service.

As part of the reorganization, officials plan to separate the Retired Officer functions from the new Professional Placement Division. The latter will concentrate exclusively on counseling and outplacement activities. It will have trained consultants.

Opportunities will be provided for any officer or employee to take advantage of professional counseling on a voluntary basis, preferably before he plans his resignation or retirement.

Such counseling will include discussion of second-job possibilities and other matters, including tax problems, retirement area sites, psychological and health factors, and opportunities for public service.

With the expected reduction in the size of the Foreign Service during the next few years, Department officials noted that a larger number of employees—both officers and staff—will be retiring or resigning.

It is the intention of the Department to insure that individuals in either category are afforded the best possible advice to guide them in choosing the best way to spend their post-Service years.

Director of the new Professional Placement Division is FSO William B. Kelly, who was formerly in charge of the Department's College Relations Program.

He succeeds FSO Eric Kocher, who headed the former Retired Officer Program. Mr. Kocher will be reassigned.

Mr. Kelly joined the Foreign Service in 1946. In recent years his assignments have included Political Officer in Berlin, First Secretary at Kuala Lumpur, Consular Officer at Singapore, and Personnel Officer in the Department.

More than 2.5 million employees and annuitants and their more than 5 million family members are enrolled in the 36 plans which participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program.

Williams Is Chosen Envoy to Philippines

President Johnson has selected G. Mennen Williams as the new U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines.

Mr. Williams—a former Assistant Secretary for African Affairs—succeeds Ambassador William McCormick Blair, Jr., who held the post from June 1964 until last fall, when he resigned.

Mr. Williams served six terms as Governor of Michigan, from 1948 to 1960—a record for that state.

President John F. Kennedy picked him as Assistant Secretary for African Affairs in the fall of 1960 and Mr. Williams took the oath of office on January 30, 1961. He resigned in March 1966 to run for the U.S. Senate from his home state of Michigan.

During his long career of public service he has also held many state and Federal posts, including Assistant Attorney General of Michigan; and Executive Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.



Mr. Williams



Secretary Rusk presents a plaque to Mr. Levy in the presence of Mrs. Levy.

Walter J. Levy Honored by Department

Walter J. Levy of New York City, a consultant to the Department in the field of international petroleum affairs for more than 25 years, was honored at a reception last month given by Secretary Rusk.

In the presence of his family and friends, Mr. Levy was presented a special plaque by the Secretary which was inscribed:

"In grateful appreciation for your invaluable contribution to the welfare of the United States."

The Secretary reviewed Mr. Levy's long career of service to his adopted country, beginning in World War II. He recalled Mr. Levy's contribution to the petroleum portion of the Marshall Plan, and the other economic assistance programs which followed it.

Secretary Rusk noted further Mr. Levy's service with the Harriman Mission to Iran, the Wyatt Mission to Indonesia, his trips to Peru and to Europe, and, also, the innumerable times Mr. Levy left his office in New York to come to Washington when requested.

The Secretary told Mr. Levy that he had done all of this "voluntarily, at the sacrifice of your own time and your own interests, and without any remuneration from the United States."

"In an age when, more and more, the efforts of individuals are submerged in the interaction of large organizations, there remain few people about whom it can be said, 'Without his help, we could not have accomplished this task.'" Mr. Rusk

said. And, addressing Mr. Levy directly, he added: "You are one of this select group."

Mr. Levy, in expressing his gratitude to the Secretary, observed that "only in America" would such opportunities as he has had been possible.

At present, Mr. Levy serves as a consultant not only to Secretary Rusk, but also to Eugene V. Rostow, Under Secretary for Political Affairs; Anthony M. Solomon, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs; and Covey T. Oliver, Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs.

RANK OF MINISTER

The President last month accorded the personal rank of Minister to the following for the tenure of their assignments to the positions indicated:

George K. Tanham, Special Assistant to the Ambassador for Counterinsurgency, Bangkok.

Laurence C. Vass, the United States Member and Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, Naha, Okinawa.

Herman H. Barger, Counselor of Embassy for Economic and Commercial Affairs at Tokyo.

Barry Zorthian, Special Assistant to the Ambassador, Saigon.

CORRECTION

An error appeared in the headline on an article in the April NEWS LETTER announcing the appointment of Ambassador G. McMurtrie Godley as a Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

The initials NEA were used in the heading instead of EA to designate the regional bureau concerned. The NEWS LETTER regrets the error.

Albert Riley Makes Suggestion of Month

Albert D. Riley, Communications and Records Supervisor at the U.S.

Consulate General at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, is \$125 richer—thanks to his Employee's Suggestion of the Month.

Mr. Riley suggested a procedure which would save the Department an estimated \$2,500 during the first year in the transmission of mail.

Mr. Riley joined the Department in March 1961 as a Communications Clerk in the Foreign Service Staff. Prior to his present assignment, he served in Saigon, Monrovia and Free-town.



Mr. Riley

An FSO Finds Challenging Work with the Peace Corps

By ARTHUR W. PURCELL

Since I am an FSO in the middle of a second two year assignment as a Peace Corps Country Director (first assignment, Bolivia, second, The Philippines) it occurs to me that a brief account of what I have been doing during the past three years might prompt other members of the Foreign Service to look into Peace Corps assignment possibilities.

I discovered that the Peace Corps was interested in borrowing regular Foreign Service personnel very largely by accident when I visited Peace Corps/Washington on other business in May, 1965 and learned to my surprise that the person I had come to see was an FSO. When I mentioned that I was expecting to receive a foreign assignment in the near future he suggested that I devote a few hours to investigating Peace Corps possibilities. I took his advice and emerged about a month later with an assignment to Bolivia.

When I arrived in Bolivia in July, I found a staff of ten Americans and

eight Bolivians (divided among three offices—in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz) and just over 200 Volunteers. Before July ended, the first of more than 100 new Volunteers arrived and the Bolivia program subsequently averaged about 300 Volunteers working primarily in rural community development and in CD related programs in agriculture, public health, education, cooperatives and arts and crafts.

When I arrived in the Philippines in June 1967, I found a staff of about 20 Americans and 35 Filipinos (divided among ten offices from Baguio in Northern Luzon to Zamboanga in Western Mindanao) and about 800 Volunteers, most of them working in the field of public school education.

Accordingly, as a Country Director I have had an opportunity to engage in a wide variety of professionally meaningful activities which fall under the general heading of program direction. These have included negotiating and dealing with host country nationals at virtually every level,

planning and implementing new programs (sometimes in cooperation with USAID and other agencies), helping to train Volunteers for field service abroad and administering large overseas field operations on a day-to-day basis.

In the process, while I have naturally worked very closely with Peace Corps/Washington and with the Country Team, I have enjoyed a large amount of autonomy and have even found myself in the unusual position from time to time of being free to experiment with the new ideas on my own responsibility.

While unavoidable paper work has consumed a substantial percentage of my time it has not prevented me or other members of the Bolivian and Philippines staffs from playing active roles in training and selecting new Volunteers at training institutions in the United States, from visiting Volunteers at their sites in virtually every part of both countries, or from participating in work-related conferences in other countries in the Latin American and East Asia/Pacific areas.

Taking everything into consideration (long hours and frustrations as well as opportunities and accomplishments) I regard the assignments I have had with the Peace Corps as easily the most challenging I have yet had in the Foreign Service.

I also regard them as extremely appropriate since, given the emphasis the Administration is now placing on joint planning and interagency cooperation, it seems to me the Foreign Service has both an opportunity and a responsibility to provide significant assistance to organizations like the Peace Corps in their efforts to staff their operations in a professional manner.

In short, I agree wholeheartedly with a statement Ambassador Steeves made last year in the NEWS LETTER in an article entitled "The Needs of the Service":

As we look to the future, diversity will multiply, not diminish. If we are to keep pace with the ever increasing demands and if the Foreign Service is not to be outflanked growth, flexibility and diversity must be the order of the day.

I would like to close by suggesting to all members of the Foreign Service interested in taking on a different kind of professional challenge that they seriously consider devoting a few hours to looking into Washington or overseas opportunities with the Peace Corps.



FSO AND FRIENDS—Arthur W. Purcell, second from left, is shown with Peace Corps Volunteers in the Philippines. The photo was made last July. With him are, from left, Halford Jones, Bill Keesee, Bonnie Tank and Bernadine Rollins.

Armed Forces Staff College Offers Much to FSOs

By **WILLIAM B. CONNETT, JR.**

NORFOLK, VA.

The Department has requested and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have approved an increase, from two to six per class, in the number of Foreign Service Officers assigned to the Armed Forces Staff College. College Commandants have long urged that the State Department send more students here, but training personnel ceilings have hitherto made it impossible to supply more than a quota of two in spite of strong support for an increase at high levels in the Department.

The Armed Forces Staff College is probably less well known in the State Department than the senior service schools and the National War College. Therefore it might be of interest to readers of the NEWS LETTER to have a brief summary of its activities.

The College is located at Norfolk on Navy property adjoining that of the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic (about a three and one-half hours drive from Washington). Unlike most of the senior military schools, housing is provided on the base for most of the faculty and students (including FSOs), together with their families. This has the advantage of facilitating extra-curricular activities and social intercourse. There are 270 students from all the services and from civilian agencies and allied countries as well. The courses last five and one-half

months, from February through June and from August through January.

The mission of the College is "to conduct a course of study in joint (tri-service) and combined (inter-allied) organization, planning and operations, and in related aspects of national and international security . . ." This is done through lectures, seminars and field trips.

The lectures, many of them offered by guest speakers of national and international prominence, concentrate on military subjects; but a good many deal with international affairs and broad aspects of national security.

At the heart of the seminar program are three "planning problems" involving joint and combined planning and operations in conflict scenarios of varying intensities. Also taught in seminar are various related subjects such as counterinsurgency and national strategy.

The field trips are designed to permit the students to observe demonstrations in tactics, techniques, weapons and equipment. Finally, each student is required to write a brief "staff study" on a subject of his choosing, military or non-military.

Throughout the course, and especially during the first three weeks, the students have occasion to learn a good deal about individual service doctrine, equipment and research and development. But the emphasis is on the joint aspects of military planning and operations. Learning facts is secondary to methodology, in particular the development of the ability to analyze, reason and reach decisions. Methods of arriving at solutions are given priority over the solutions themselves. There are no grades, only a brief "end-of-course letter" which summarizes performance.

There are a number of benefits, many of them reciprocal, accruing

to Foreign Service Officers attending this basically military school. Most Foreign Service Officers, even if they do not specialize in politico-military affairs, will become involved with military matters at various times throughout their careers. The Armed Forces Staff College can equip them with a basic knowledge of military philosophy, organization, command relationships, planning and operations which they would not otherwise have even if they had prior military service.

This knowledge should make an important contribution to mutual understanding in any future dealings they may have with the military. Moreover, there are many things which Foreign Service Officers can learn from the military—for example, planning and management techniques—which may be applicable, in greater or lesser degree, to their own organization. In short, this course can be a source not only of knowledge but of new ideas.

Not the least of the benefits to be gained from attendance at the Armed Forces Staff College is the opportunity it presents Foreign Service Officers to get to know future military leaders. Officers attending the College are carefully selected by their services on the basis both of past performance and future leadership potential. The average age of the students is about 37, and their grades are commander/lieutenant colonel—lieutenant commander/major. This means that most of them have much of their careers still ahead of them, as indeed do the Foreign Service Officers (ordinarily Class 4 or 5) who are assigned here. These personal relationships, coming as they do in mid-career, can be of lasting mutual benefit.

One of the basic purposes of the College is to teach officers of the various services how to work together as a team.

In an age when diplomacy and force are more interdependent than at any time in history, it is imperative that diplomatic and military practitioners gain maximum knowledge of each other's professions at an early point in their careers. The new Foreign Service Officers reporting to the Armed Forces Staff College next August will find the course, as others have before them, an interesting and rewarding experience.

FSO Connnett is State Department Faculty Adviser at the Armed Forces Staff College. Mr. Connnett formerly was Director of the Operations Center. His most recent overseas assignment was as Consul General in Santo Domingo.



The discussion is lively at Armed Forces Staff College seminars.

CAPITOL HILL REPORT



Secretary Rusk met in executive session with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last month, discussing his recent attendance at the SEATO Council of Ministers meeting, and current negotiations with North Viet-Nam.

* * *

William Bundy, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, briefed the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs in executive session in April.

* * *

Also last month, Lucius D. Battle, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, briefed the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Near East in executive session.

* * *

A bill (H.R. 13738) to increase the maximum rate of per diem allowance for employees of the Government traveling on official business was passed last month by the House. It was sent to the Senate for further action.

Provisions of the legislation of interest to the Department were explained in a House report as follows:

"Section 1 of the bill raises the maximum per diem within the United States from the present \$16 to \$20 per day. Thus, where a department or agency determines that the expenses to be incurred warrant it, any amount up to the maximum may be paid.

"Per diem is the customary way of paying travel expenses but the law provides that when the actual expenses of a trip within the United States are greater than the maximum per diem due to the unusual circumstances of the travel assignment, the employee's actual and necessary expenses may be paid up to a present maximum of \$30 per day. Thus, when the unusual circumstances of the travel or conditions at the destination result in costs to the employee that exceed the per diem, he may be paid his specific out-of-pocket expenses up to \$30 per day. The bill increases this maximum to \$35 per day.

"When traveling in foreign coun-

tries travel expenses are paid on the basis of a per diem for that country which the State Department determines is adequate. But there are occasions when the per diem may be exceeded by the expenses. The law now permits the payment of an additional \$10 above the per diem for such cases if accompanied by unusual circumstances. This bill increases the \$10 to an additional \$15 per day."

* * *

An address delivered by Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, U.S. Representative, Organization of American States, was placed in the Congressional Record by Representative John S. Monagan (D-Conn.).

In inserting the address, Representative Monagan told the House:

"With our attention focused on battle zones of Southeast Asia, the borders of the Near East, the capitals of Eastern Europe, and the money markets of Western Europe, it is quite possible to overlook vital issues of concern much closer to home . . .

"In this speech, Ambassador Linowitz explains in careful and compassionate terms the challenge which we face in Latin America, and the possible consequences which either success or failure in that commitment might bring.

"This is a speech worthy of our attention and consideration, and I commend it to my colleagues . . ."

* * *

President Johnson's selection of Dr. Edward D. Re as Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs was praised in a speech on the House floor by Representative Frank D. Annunzio (D-Ill.).

Representative Annunzio said that the selection of Dr. Re as an Assistant Secretary of State "prompted a stream of articles which have appeared in leading publications from New York to Rome. All have congratulated President Johnson for recognizing the eminent qualifications of a dedicated member of his administration to serve his country in a new and important post."

* * *

The Seventeenth Annual Report

of the National Science Foundation was submitted to Congress last month by President Johnson.

The President said that the Report is "proof we are penetrating the unknown, educating new generations of scientists, and making our scientific research yield maximum value."

Mr. Johnson said that during Fiscal Year 1967 the National Science Foundation:

"—Provided \$220 million to support scientific research projects in every State of the Union. Some 5,500 scientists carried out this work in colleges and universities.

"—Invested \$123 million to improve science education at every level from elementary school through the university. These funds provided training for about 38,000 high school teachers, 5,000 elementary school teachers, and 5,000 college instructors."

* * *

The President also sent a report on the Food for Freedom program to Congress.

"For millions in the developing nations," Mr. Johnson said, "our food continues to rescue the lives of the starving and revive the spirit of the hopeless."

In his report, President Johnson cited these facts:

"During 1967 we dispatched more than 15 million metric tons of food to wage the war on hunger—the equivalent of 10 pounds of food for every member of the human race . . .

"Our food aid has helped Israel, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Korea build a solid record of economic achievement. With our help, these nations have now moved into the commercial market, just as Japan, Italy, Spain and others before them . . .

"Every one of our 39 food aid agreements in 1967 committed the receiving country to a far-reaching program of agricultural self-help. Many of these programs are already bringing record results."

The President summed up:

"Statistics alone cannot measure how Food for Freedom has furthered America's goal in the world. Its real victories lie in the minds of millions who know that America cares. Hope is alive. Food for Freedom gives men an alternative to despair."

A National Wage Policy Committee has been appointed by Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., of the Civil Service Commission.

U.S. Emergency Relief in '67 Aided 13 Million Disaster Victims

Nearly 13 million disaster victims around the world were aided by the U.S. Government last year. Total U.S. assistance to them amounted to approximately \$90 million.

The seventh report of Foreign Disaster Emergency Relief also disclosed that from 1964 to 1967 this country came to the aid of close to 32 million disaster victims. Total U.S. assistance to them during the four-year period amounted to over \$200 million.

Stephen R. Tripp, Disaster Relief Coordinator, Office of Private Resources, Voluntary Agencies Division, Agency for International Development, said further:

"During the last six months of 1967 there were three disasters in Africa, two in Europe, nine in Latin America, five in the Near East-South Asia, and three in East Asia and Viet-Nam.

"These disasters consisted of eight floods, two of civil strife, four earthquakes, three hurricane-cyclones, three epidemics, and two drought-famines.

"There were other major and minor foreign disasters throughout the world not recorded in the report because U.S. Government or U.S. voluntary assistance were not involved."

Mr. Tripp serves as the full-time U.S. Disaster Relief Coordinator. AID is responsible for the combined U.S. Government response to foreign disasters.

Meeting with Mr. Tripp during emergencies are these Disaster Relief Coordinators:

Albert A. Rabida, State Department (Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Politico-Military Affairs); Captain Ralph H. Carnahan, U.S. Navy, Defense Department; Alma E. Hughes, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and Virginia Worsley, U.S. Public Health Service (HEW).

Under the heading, "What is Disaster Relief Coordination?," the report stated:

"Aside from basic preparedness, emergency disaster relief, in a nutshell, can be described as: keeping track of news reports around the world; receiving immediate cables from U.S. Missions and messages from voluntary agencies overseas; checking official sources and sensors

such as seismologists, meteorologists, and communicable disease centers; verifying occurrences and facts; recommending the U.S. response; obtaining foreign policy concurrences; clearing official messages of sympathy; initiating emergency plans; starting the action to obtain the essential urgently needed items; contacting all concerned in the U.S. Government, voluntary agencies or private industry to supply the items and to get the air shipments flying; bringing to bear the capabilities of the U.S. Government or blending them with those of the voluntary agencies and private resources; telling the news media what happened and what's being done; obtaining advice and information from public

and private specialists; offering alternatives; estimating and keeping track of costs; keeping at every detail until the emergency help gets to the disaster victims—and doing these things in hours instead of days or weeks.

"After it's over, to summarize, write it up, find out what was done, what was learned, what improvements and cost savings can be made; and being ready to do it again when disaster strikes in other places."

Citing the importance of radio communications during a disaster, the report noted that amateur radio operators performed invaluable service in the aftermath of an earthquake in Venezuela.

The report pointed out:

"Amateur radio operators, including Mrs. Maurice Bernbaum, wife of the U.S. Ambassador, aided in reducing the load on normal communication facilities."

Lesser Golfers Would Give Up in Khartoum

KHARTOUM

This is the sad tale of the Khartoum Golf Club where Embassy personnel pursue their sport under circumstances that would defeat all but the most determined of the golfing breed.

Consider the troubles that beset them. A school was built on the seventh fairway, forcing the Club to make major alterations to the course. And that wasn't all. Citizens began strolling across the fairway, distracting players and establishing the course as a public hazard.

Not only the quick, but also the dead figured in the encroachment. One graveyard was spreading out on the first fairway and another had encircled the ninth tee.

At the club's annual meeting, Vice-Captain D. McK. Fraser viewed the matter philosophically: "It was," he conceded, "only a matter of time before we would have been pushed off the Khartoum North Course."

So the club moved to a new course where there was even hope of establishing grass fairways. Although experts were consulted, the club leaders were misled in trying to grow Nagila grass from the indigenous seed in the soil.

It was not until months later that the blow fell—when the club discovered that the grass was an annual plant and the necessary mowing prevented it from reseeding and without reseeding it would not survive.

Mr. Fraser assessed the bleak outlook: "Having at last, and after a lot of work, established this fact, the Committee has at a recent meeting decided to let nine holes revert to the desert and to concentrate on establishing Nagila on the other three holes with the view to having all 12 holes in Nagila eventually. We are unable to get on with this work due to excess water from the forestry area spilling over on to our land."

Despite these handicaps, Vice-Captain Fraser urged his fellows to seek out new members for the club, possibly, said one wag, in the knowledge that misery loves company.



Senior Seminar Members Deepen Knowledge of U.S. Problems

President Johnson's January 18 statement regarding the U.S. balance of payments resulted in the 25 Members of the Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy of 1967-68 abandoning their plans for foreign study trips. Members traveled only inside the U.S.A. and wrote only about American subjects.

This radical departure from the practice of earlier Seminars resulted in useful visits to many areas of the U.S. not well known to many senior officers of the foreign affairs community and the armed services.

Skeptical at first, the Members of the Seminar, after hearing their colleagues' presentations and making their own, agreed that the case studies regarding American subjects were stimulating, eye-opening and a major contribution to the Seminar's curriculum.

In the period March 25-April 8, the 25 Members of the Seminar (12 FSO-1's and 2's, the remainder representing other departments and agencies) visited 136 cities and towns, traveled a total of 106,000 miles by air, sea and land, and interviewed more than 1,350 individuals.

The farthest point of travel from Washington was Alaska, which, with the assistance of the USAF Alaska Command, was visited extensively by Robert O. Blake, FSO-1, and James B. Engle, FSO-2: Blake wrote on the "Political and Economic Power of Alaska;" Engle studied the foreign affairs preoccupations of Alaskans.

Individual imagination and initiative were demonstrated in the choice of case study topics and in the conduct of research. When Seminar Members travel abroad they rely upon the good offices of U.S. foreign missions for appointments and logistic help. In the U.S., the Members were on their own. They arranged their itineraries and appointments, in many instances establishing their local contacts after arrival.

The Foreign Service acquired skill of making friends rapidly was useful and effective in the villages, towns and cities of the United States, where Washington-based officials are rarely seen. In many places the citizens were gratified to learn of the existence in the Department of State Foreign Service Institute of a Sem-

inar which devotes much of its curriculum to updating its Members regarding the U.S.A.

The Members reported to Ambassador G. Lewis Jones, the Seminar's Coordinator, and to Deputy Coordinator Orson W. Truworthy, that they were cordially received everywhere and accorded full cooperation in conducting their research. At a number of places the Members were asked to speak to local groups. For example, Owen Zurhellen, FSO-1, talked to 19 classes at Southern Methodist University, Texas Christian and Bishop College, all near Dallas.

Developed in "tutorial" sessions with the Coordinator, the subjects chosen by the Members cover a wide range.

The exploitation of the ocean's resources occupied the attention of Daniel C. Arnold, FSR-3, and Captain Samuel M. Cooley, Jr., USN. The first wrote on "Oceans of Protein for a Hungry World;" the latter on the "Organization of Scientific Resources for the Exploitation of Sea Resources."

Seymour Weiss, GS-17, and Colonel William S. Georgi, USAF, directed their attention to "think tanks." Weiss wrote on "Use Made by the Department of State of Think Tanks in Connection with Political-Military Problems." Georgi visited eight research institutions to analyze their efforts to solve urban problems.

The Southwest was studied by three officers: William D. Calderhead, Albert V. Nyren and Hendrik van Oss, all FSO-2's. Calderhead and Nyren worked on the special educational problems and the new political and social militancy of Mexican-American communities. Van Oss, after visiting seven reservations and conducting 80 interviews, wrote about the situation of the American Indian, whose treatment in the past has been the subject of much uninformed, adverse comment by foreigners.

Another minority group—Chinese Americans—was studied in depth by Colonel James M. Gibson, USA. Colonel Gibson's findings regarding the upward social mobility of Chinese residing in the United States were of particular interest.

The two USIA representatives in the Seminar—Albert E. Hemings, FSCR-1, and Arthur A. Bardos, FSCR-2—directed their attention to cultural subjects. Hemings traveled to New Haven, New York, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Dallas to study the artistic level and community role of American regional theaters. Bardos visited Cornell, the University of Chicago, State University of New York at Buffalo, and Harvard and worked up a paper regarding the projection of national purpose by American institutions of higher learning.

Alexander F. Kiefer, FSO-2, concentrated his attention upon the 36-campus, rapidly-growing State University of New York. He presented his impressive findings to his colleagues on April 17.

The two AID representatives—Robert L. Hubbell and Robert H. Nooter, FSR-1's—chose topics connected with underdeveloped countries: Hubbell investigated, as of possible utility to AID, the modern training techniques used in the U.S. by the War Against Poverty. In a paper entitled "Future Directions for Foreign Aid," Nooter went deeply into the contribution of econometrics to over-all foreign aid decision making.

Among the other subjects studied and presented by Members were: "U.S. Immigration Policy in Recent Years" (Eisenbeiss, GS-15, CIA); "Foreign Policy Concerns of Oregon and Washington" (Leonard Weiss, FSO-1); "U.S. Relations with the Bureau of International Expositions, with Particular Reference to HemisFair" (Walinsky, GS-15, Commerce); "The Results of Upper Midwest Conference on Agricultural Trade" (Horbaly, GS-15, Agriculture). Colonel Darrell L. Ritter, USMC, studied in depth "The Foreign Air Carrier in Our Crowded Airspace" with particular reference to Aeroflot.

Two important American industries were studied: Norman E. Eliason, GS-15, Defense, dealt with containerized ocean shipping. His title is "The International Position of the United States in the Container Revolution." John Y. Miller, FSO-2, studied the U.S. watch industry.

After the initial distribution of the papers, the chief of the Foreign Area Research Center in INR/XR (Room 8840, Extension 2948) serves as the Seminar's distributor. Requests for copies should be addressed to him.

You, Too, Can Use the Buzzword Generator To Help Stamp Out Obfuscators

A new weapon has been developed to help fend off pushers of gobbledygook. It is called "The Buzzword Generator."

Turned out initially within the recesses of the Military Establishment, the "Buzzword Generator" was later modified by the business world, and then taken over for a time by librarians. All made contributions.

The latest version of the "Buzzword Generator"—a sophisticated and finely-honed component for any

man's verbal weapons system—appeared in *The National Underwriter*, a publication in the insurance field.

It has readily identifiable uses for Department and Foreign Service personnel, in the opinion of Roger A. Provencher of the Management Staff (O/MS), who forwarded it to NEWS LETTER.

All the "Buzzword Generator" consists of is three columns of words numbered zero to nine:

Column I	Column II	Column III
0. Automated	Adaptive	Compilation
1. Integrated	Access	Investigation
2. Variable	Monitored	Index
3. Systematized	Reciprocal	Charting
4. Parallel	Special	Equipment
5. Functional	Logistical	Analysis
6. Responsive	Transitional	Modification
7. Synchronized	Incremental	Projection
8. Compatible	Transfer	Network
9. Balanced	Inner office	Services

To put the "Buzzword Generator" into play, pick any three-digit number at random. Next pick one item from Column I, one from Column II, and one from Column III.

Put them all together and what you'll have is a phrase, in the words of *The National Underwriter*, "that is guaranteed to rock the average jargon juggler back on his heels."

Say you take the number 139. By selecting the one-word from Column I, the three-word from Column II, and the nine-word from Column III, you have this beaut:

"Integrated Reciprocal Services."

The number 707 gives you:

"Synchronized Adaptive Projection."

The publication warns that the "Buzzword Generator" — properly used—should be reserved for the person, the very person, in your or any other office with a penchant for convoluted verbiage that is designed to impress the listener, but succeeds only in confusing him.

Thus it is suggested that when somebody shoots a wordy doozy at you, the reply might be:

"Okay, I'll feed the problem through the '593 System.'"

The National Underwriter notes:

"You won't know what you're talking about, but then neither will he, and maybe sooner or later he'll leave you alone."

There is this further warning:

The "Buzzword Generator" is *not* meant to be used indiscriminately and *never* in the preparation of reports (unless you want to hide something), when conveying orders to subordinates (particularly if you want to get the job done), when asking for a raise, or making a sales pitch of any sort. Also, it is not recommended for polite conversation with friends you want to keep or with associates with whom you must communicate on a reasonably intelligent level.

Dr. R. T. Ravenholt, Director of AID's Population Service, believes that world-wide efforts to curb explosive rates of population in the development countries are rapidly gaining momentum.

U.S., Japan Delegates Favor Increasing Exchange Programs

The Fourth U.S.-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange was held in the Department and at Airlie House April 3-8. These Conferences, under the sponsorship of the two Governments, were begun in 1962 as a result of a decision made at the Kennedy-Ikeda meeting of the previous year.

Eleven prominent delegates from Japan and eleven from the United States exchanged views on the topic, "Education and Development in Advanced Societies." Recommendations made in the final communique included:

1. More exchange of information on the educational systems at all levels.

2. More exchange of educational administrators and teachers.

3. Carrying out joint binational research projects on comparative education, educational planning and technology, including studies on third countries.

4. Sharing the experiences of Japan and the United States in the educational development of other nations.

It was unanimously agreed that the Cultural Conferences should continue in the future. The next is to be held in Japan in 1970. A strong recommendation was also made to the two Governments to set up a permanent joint committee. This committee would provide continuity between the conferences, would review periodically the cultural and educational relations between the two countries, exchange information in these areas, recommend governmental activities and stimulate activities among private groups.

Legal Aid Directory

Through arrangements with the American Bar Association and the Department, 350 copies of the Association's 1968 "Directory of Lawyer Referral Services and Committees and Legal Aid Defender Offices" are being distributed to U.S. Foreign Service posts.

President Johnson proclaimed the week beginning May 19 as World Trade Week.

THE VIET CONG ATTACK THAT FAILED

This is the story of the heroic defense of the United States Embassy in Saigon which was attacked by the Viet Cong in the early morning hours of January 31. Five American lives were lost but the VC did not enter the Embassy. By JOSEPH L. DEES

SAIGON

IN Saigon, at 0250 Wednesday, January 31, 1968, the Viet Cong struck against our Embassy as a part of a country-wide surprise attack. It was the second night of Tet, the lunar New Year national holiday—a holiday that for Vietnamese has some of the meaning that both Christmas and New Year's have in the United States.

The new American Embassy in Saigon, symbol of America's support of the Vietnamese Republic's defense effort, was an obvious target. For the communists to hold this building, even briefly, would be a severe blow to U.S. prestige.

The sapper group that attacked the Embassy was especially selected from two or three other Viet Cong units. They started out two days before from a hamlet in a VC controlled area, riding in a truck with weapons hidden in bamboo matting and vegetable baskets. They thought they were recognized by a Hoi Chanh (a former VC who had rallied to the Government) and broke up. Some took busses to Saigon while others went on in the truck. They failed to find their planned "safe house" and dispersed to the houses of friends or went back to the jungle for the night.

On January 30 they assembled at the home of Mrs. Nguyen Thi Phe, a former Viet Minh, who allowed her old comrades to use her garage. They were briefed and weapons were distributed. They were to breach the wall, seize the Embassy, and await reinforcements. There were no plans for withdrawal. They were to fight to the death and, if necessary, blow up the building.

The alertness, aggressiveness, tenacity, and courage of a handful of Marine Security Guards, U.S. Army Military Police and Embassy Security Officers slowed the Viet Cong attack in its first minutes, and prevented the

Mr. Dees is the JUSPAO Press Correspondent in Saigon.

enemy from accomplishing their mission. They pinned the Viet Cong between the building and the walls, until at daylight they could be destroyed.

This is the story of the defense of the Embassy, from eyewitness accounts.

At 0250 two American MP guards were at the Embassy side gate. One side of the heavy gate was open. The MPs, normally inside, had stepped outside.

Lights inside the Embassy grounds shone faintly over the nine foot white wall. The six-story building, normally well lighted, was dark.

There was an explosion from somewhere across the city, then others near Independence Palace half a mile down Thong Nhut Boulevard, which runs in front of the Embassy. The sappers, riding in a Renault and a Peugeot truck, turned into the lower end of Mac Dinh Chi Street a block away. They drove into Thong Nhut, swerved left, and halted at the Embassy wall.

From the Renault, automatic weapons fired at the two MPs. The MPs fired back, then moved inside and locked the gate.

Some 15 Viet Cong got out of the two vehicles. They wore slacks, open shirts, red-and-blue checkered neckerchiefs, and a red arm band. One had a jacket and tie. Most wore sandals or sneakers. They quickly unloaded automatic weapons, plastic explosives, rockets and bazookas.

The V.C. vehicles headed down Thong Nhut Boulevard. There was a blast and flash at the Embassy wall on Thong Nhut corner. One or two Viet Cong went over the wall near the blast, and one sneaked to the driveway entrance. The two MPs fired their M-16s from outside the gate. A moment later there were two or three explosions at the front of the Embassy. There were more explosions and small arms fire across the city.

This was the opening of a series of Viet Cong strikes against Vietna-

mese and American civilian and military installations in Saigon. The Viet Cong had infiltrated terrorists, sappers (demolition specialists) and soldiers to inflict casualties, destroy order, undermine confidence in the Government, and induce an uprising in support of the communist-controlled "National Liberation Front."

The Viet Cong—in company and battalion strength—launched rocket, mortar, recoilless rifle and automatic weapons assaults on the Saigon Navy Yard, Tan Son Nhut Air Field, the U.S. Military Assistance Command-Viet-Nam (MACV) Compound, the Headquarters of the Vietnamese Armed Forces Joint General Staff, the Presidential Palace, the Philippine Embassy, the Saigon Radio Station, the precinct and sub-precinct police stations, several U.S. officers' and enlisted mens' billets, and many individual targets in and around the city. Assaults were launched simultaneously against provincial and district capitals throughout South Viet-Nam.

The Two MPs were Specialists Fourth Class Charles L. Daniels, 23, (Durham, N.C.) and William M. Sebast, 20 (Albany, N.Y.). As they fell back inside after the first fire, they locked the gate. Then they radioed "SIGNAL 300"—"UNDER ATTACK." As the Viet Cong a moment later blasted a 3-foot hole in the front wall at ground level about 125 feet away and started crawling through, one MP radioed: "They're coming in. They're coming in. VC in the compound."

Three MP jeeps patrolling a mile or so from the Embassy were responding to the first call when they heard the second. They recognized the voice as Daniels'. They were all from the 527th MP Battalion.

The radio went dead as the two men at the gate fired on the Viet Cong coming through the hole and over the wall. They killed two and wounded one before being shot down themselves.

A moment later one of the first three MP jeep patrols responding to



GRIM INSPECTION—Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and members of the U.S. Armed Forces, Marine Security Guards, and Security Officers inspect the U.S. Embassy and its grounds after the Viet Cong attack on January 31. Left to right are an unidentified Military Policeman; Captain John Speedy of the 502nd Infantry Regiment, wearing helmet; Sergeant Kenneth W. Ariola, Marine Security Guard, in white jacket; Captain Robert J. O'Brien, Officer in Charge, Marine Security Guard, in bloodied Banlon; Charles Deris, Aide to the Deputy Ambassador; Ambassador Bunker; Major Hillel Schwartz, Battalion Commander, 101st Airborne Division; Robert J. Furey, Regional Security Officer. The attack occurred during the Tet holiday.

the distress signal arrived at the Embassy main gate on Thong Nhut Boulevard and stopped across the street. The patrol, Sergeant Jonnie Thomas of Detroit, Michigan, 24, and Specialist Fourth Class Owen Mebust of Lynwood, California, 20, were immediately fired at and killed by Viet Cong in the vacant lot across from the Embassy.

Plans to hold the Embassy and to counterattack were put into action by five Marine Security Guards in the Embassy and the neighboring Norodom Compound and by two Marine Guard reaction forces on the outside. The fact that the Embassy building was not entered is due to the delaying action by the MPs, the efforts of the Marines inside the building, and the quick arrival of the Marine reaction teams.

Credit is due also to two Embassy Security Officers, who arrived only one minute after the first Marine reaction team. Security Chief Leo B. Crampsey and Security Officer Rob-

ert J. Furey displayed skill and aggressiveness that deserve a high place in the annals of the Department's security operations.

At 0250 there were five Marine security guards in or adjoining the Embassy. In the Embassy lobby were Corporal George B. Zahuranic, 21, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and Sergeant Ronald W. Harper, 20, of Cambridge, Minnesota. On the sixth floor roof was Sergeant Rudy A. Soto, Jr., 25, of Selma, California. The roof was a special post set up that night by the officer in charge of the detachment, Captain Robert J. O'Brien, USMC, 36, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. O'Brien had doubled the number of Marine Guards at 15 posts in Saigon on information from Security Officer Crampsey that Viet Cong infiltrators were thought to be in the city and might attack American installations.

The Embassy was darkened to hamper mortar fire and to make it less useful as an aiming point.

Next door in the "Norodom" Compound were Marine Sergeant Raymond P. Schuepfer, 21, of Dearborn Heights, Michigan, and Lance Corporal James P. Wilson, 18, of Lafayette, Indiana. The Norodom Compound is a narrow area dominated by one- and two-story structures housing the Consular Section and other services. It fronts on Thong Nhut Boulevard, separated from the Embassy compound by an eight-foot wall. The Marine post is by the Thong Nhut gate.

WHEN the VC attacked, Harper was checking the Norodom post. He raced back to the Embassy lobby, locked the rear doors, then closed the 3-inch teakwood front double doors. He thought of the Vietnamese front-gate guard, and opened the door. He found the unarmed guard in the shadow of a pillar. He saw a blaze of light at the Mac Dinh Chi corner as

continued

he pulled the guard inside and locked the door again.

Rifle fire came through the grilled windows beside the doors. Bullets ricocheted in the lobby. Harper put the elderly guard in the side hall. He double-checked that the rear doors were locked, then went to the arms room just behind Zahuranic. Zahuranic was reporting by telephone at the Marine desk, and Harper was at the armory door when a rocket hit the two-inch granite slab to the left of the entrance, came through the brick and plaster above the Marine desk, and exploded near the ceiling. Harper was knocked to the floor. Zahuranic was seriously wounded with fragments in the head, shoulder, arm, chest, and leg.

The two-way radio sets on the desk were smashed.

Harper, slightly wounded by sharpnel, took a Beretta submachine gun fire three test shots, then turned to help Zahuranic, who was trying to

load another Beretta. Another rocket came through the front door and lodged in the granite wall near the rear entrance. A third exploded outside on the sun screen just above the armory.

Harper kept watch on the lobby while trying to phone the Marine House. It was busy. Then the phone rang. It was a Marine on guard at another building making a routine check. Harper asked for help.

More rockets exploded on the Embassy facade. Harper heard the Viet Cong calling to each other. He heard firing at the Mac Dinh Chi driveway, and grenades by the front wall.

On the roof, Sergeant Rudy Soto had been watching the rear of the compound when he heard distant explosions. Then he heard explosions at the Presidential Palace. Soto crossed to look down Thong Nhut. Six stories up, with noises deadened by air-conditioner motors on the roof, Soto had not heard the shooting

at the far end of the building near the side gate.

He saw some 20 men running across Thong Nhut toward the front wall. There was a blast and he saw men start through the hole in the wall. Soto had a 12-gauge single-barrel pump gun with ten shells, a .38 caliber revolver with six rounds, and a two-way radio. He radioed "EMERGENCY" on the Marine net.

Soto saw tracers fired at the Viet Cong near the hole by the two MPs on guard at the side gate. Then the MPs' firing stopped. He saw two Viet Cong coming through the hole, and raised his shotgun. It jammed. He pumped another shell in and tried to fire again. Another jam. The men were through the wall, assembling gear. He saw one had a rocket launcher. Soto laid aside the shotgun and fired six revolver rounds. The two Viet Cong down below crossed the lawn and took cover behind a circular concrete flower planter near the front entrance.

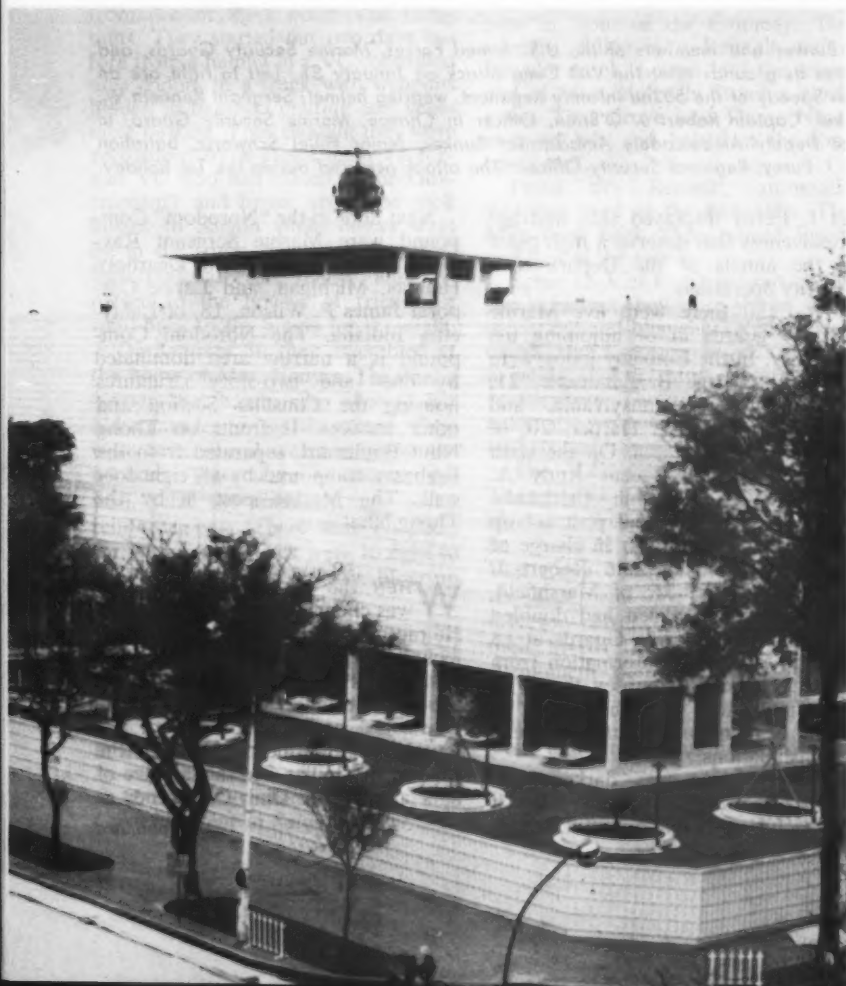
The Marine watched as rockets were fired into the Embassy front door. Other Viet Cong raced across the front yard. He heard another explosion. Thinking the Viet Cong had gotten into the Embassy itself, and that Harper and Zahuranic were dead, Soto radioed again to report that the Viet Cong had hit the main entrance two or three times and were probably in the building. He was unable to raise Harper and Zahuranic on the radio. Then he locked the door that gives access to the roof from inside the building.

At the back of the Embassy grounds he saw Viet Cong near the two-story white house occupied by the Mission Coordinator, George D. Jacobson, and in the parking lot. Then he saw heavy firing at the Viet Cong from outside the driveway gate. A few moments later, the Viet Cong were fired on from the Norodom Compound. The Marine Guard reaction teams had arrived. It was about 3 A. M. Less than ten minutes had passed since the first attack.

Captain O'Brien had been napping fully clothed on a sofa at the Marine House five blocks away. O'Brien had alerted the detachment of reports of enemy activity in Saigon. His men slept in their clothes. He and Sergeant Richard G. Frattarelli, 22, Warwick, Rhode Island, had just visited all the Marine posts. He told Frattarelli to

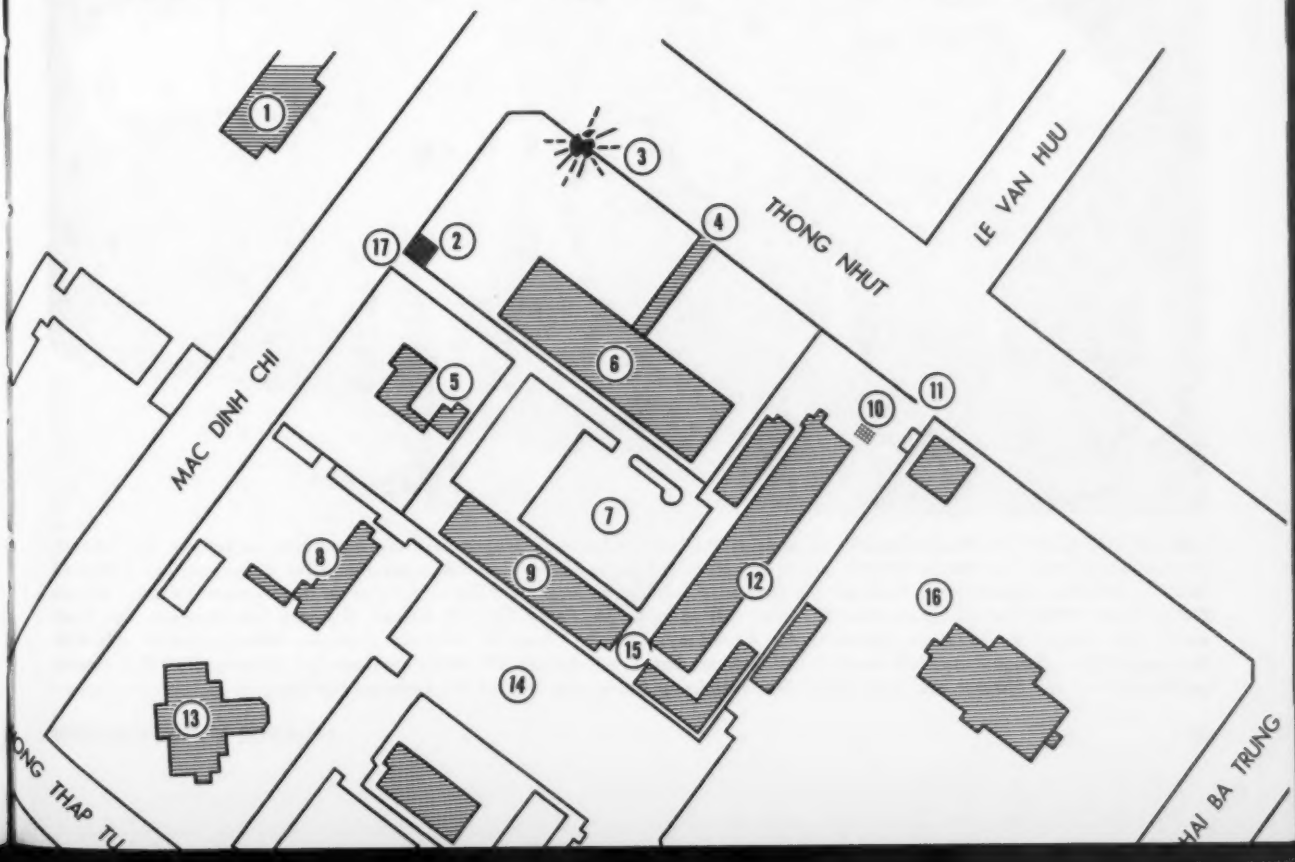
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FRONT VIEW—A helicopter hovers over the Embassy in this view from an elevation over the intersection of Saigon's busy Thong Nhut and Mac Dinh Chi Streets.





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|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Building construction | 7. Parking lot | 13. Police Station |
| 2. Military Police post | 8. Agricultural School | 14. Technical School |
| 3. Hole blown in wall | 9. Generator Building | 15. Door |
| 4. Embassy's main gate | 10. Marine post | 16. French Consulate |
| 5. Mr. Jacobson's house | 11. Norodom gate | General Compound |
| 6. Embassy Building | 12. Norodom Compound | 17. Side gate |



rest. They would make another tour at 0300.

At 0250, Corporal Denis L. Ryan, 21, Costa Mesa, California, the duty non-commissioned officer, woke O'Brien to report the attack. They could hear shots. Tracer rounds could be seen above the Marine House. Ryan gave the alarm. O'Brien gave last-minute instructions and drove with Frattarelli toward the Embassy in a radio-equipped sedan.

Three others—Sergeant Michael J. Patullo, 26, Bound Brook, New Jersey; Sergeant Raymond E. Reed, 24, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Corporal Timothy P. Inemer, 20, Pennsauken, New Jersey—followed in a jeep.

When the vehicles arrived at the Vietnamese police station, half a block from the Embassy, policemen pointed toward the Embassy and shouted, "VC . . . VC!" To avoid riding into a trap, O'Brien dismounted his men to go down Mac

Dinh Chi, taking cover behind the trees.

As the Marines neared the side gate, O'Brien called to the two MPs. No one answered. His group got opposite the gate, and were confronted by five or six Viet Cong inside the compound. The Viet Cong had heard O'Brien's voice. They opened fire with their automatic weapons. O'Brien and Reed fired through the locked gate, probably wounding two. The Marines retreated, firing back through the gate at the Viet Cong hiding behind the granite pillars and concrete planters alongside the Embassy. O'Brien set up firing points and sent Frattarelli back to the car to radio for men and ammunition.

Frattarelli radioed Gunnery Sergeant Allen Morrison, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Marine House. Morrison said the other men were on their way. Frattarelli was returning to post when Crampsey and Furey drove up. They had been completing a round of se-

curity checks on key Marine posts. They had just returned to their home when they heard firing and emergency signals on their car radio. The two officers and Frattarelli joined O'Brien.

Cramsey and O'Brien decided on a flanking movement. Leaving the others to fire from near the gate, they climbed over a hedge and fence next to an agricultural school just behind the Embassy, found a bamboo ladder and climbed on a shed overlooking the rear of the Embassy grounds. They fired their revolvers, shifting their positions as the Viet Cong fired back. They were able to pin down the Viet Cong in that area and see that none could enter or leave over the rear wall.

About 0400, the two men saw movements in the driveway at the back of the Jacobson House. Cramsey fired and hit a Viet Cong trying to sneak into the house. He fell behind a car.

At the side gate, Furey saw two Viet Cong behind the Jacobson



FOR HEROIC SERVICE—Marine Security Guards at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon recently assembled to receive the Department's Unit Citation for Heroic Service, which was awarded by Secretary Rusk. Also attending the ceremonies were Mission Security Officers. Standing in front of the group is Captain O'Brien, Officer in Charge of the Marine Security Guard Detachment. Others in the photo are, first row, left to right, Mr. Furey, Security Officer; Gunnery Sgt. Morrison; Sgt. Frattarelli; Sgt. Jimerson; Cpl. Huss; Sgt. Soto; Mr. Crampsey, Security Chief; Mr. Laurello, Security Officer; and Mr. Harrick, Security Officer. Second row, left to right, Cpl. Inemer; Sgt. Reed; Sgt. Wolff, partly hidden; Cpl. Wilson; Staff Sgt. Banks, partly hidden; Sgt. Harper and Sgt. Haas. The Viet Cong failed to penetrate the Embassy Building.



SERGEANT R. E. REED
He killed two of the enemy



PVT. 1ST CLASS PAUL V. HEALEY
An MP, he shot one VC, grenaded two



SERGEANT R. W. HARPER
He bolted Embassy doors as VC attacked

house. He fired his submachine gun at them, then moved to the side gate and exchanged fire through the bars with the Viet Cong inside hiding behind pillars and flower planters. With his Magnum, he tried without success to shoot the lock off the gate. Furey crossed the street, climbed the scaffolding of a two-story building, and fired on the Viet Cong in the Embassy grounds. Two MPs arrived. When Furey's submachine gun jammed, an MP lent him an M-16 rifle. Furey saw a Viet Cong in the grounds crawling toward the front of the Embassy and shot him.

Staff Sergeant Leroy J. Banks, 24, Oneonta, N.Y., and seven other Marines left the Marine House three minutes after O'Brien's team to carry out their part of the defense plan by approaching the Embassy from the Norodom side. Their vehicle was stopped one block away by an MP patrol that warned them the Embassy was under fire. Banks and his men went on.

Banks split his men, leaving one group near the Norodom gate to give cover, and advanced with three men along the wall toward the main gate 200 feet away.

Banks planned to enter the front gate and attack Viet Cong in the grounds to keep them from forcing the Embassy front doors. As they passed an unmanned police booth halfway to the gate, a Viet Cong tossed a grenade out over the wall. The men dropped, and were not injured. As they moved again, they saw tracers coming out through the barred

gate. Silhouetted against the white wall, they drew fire from a vacant lot and an old building in a parking lot across the boulevard. Banks gave the order to fall back. Another grenade was thrown over the wall. It hit one man's leg. He kicked it into the gutter. They all flattened and no one was hurt.

At the Norodom gate, Banks left two men by the curb, and sent Corporal Richard L. Huss, 19, Lawrence, Missouri, and Lance Corporal Warren D. Caudle, 19, Martin, Tennessee, to cover the door to the main compound. He deployed the others about the Norodom Compound.



CORPORAL J. C. MARSHALL
Killed by Viet Cong sniper fire

At about 0315, three or four MPs joined the Banks group. Banks took two MPs and three Marines to help Caudle and Huss, stationed at the door, who had been joined by Sergeant James W. Jimerson, Jr., 20, Marysville, California. Jimerson was armed with a Beretta. Banks decided they would filter into the men to watch the side wall while he took a party of Marines and MPs to check Caudle's position. Sounds of Viet Cong automatic weapons fire and grenades, and of return fire by Marines and MPs, came from the other side of the eight-foot wall.

A few moments later, Schuepfer went down to check a nearby locked gate and was shot in the hand. One of the MPs was shot in the back from across Thong Nhut.

Corporal Ryan and Corporal James C. Marshall, of Monroeville, Alabama, both 21, had mounted the roof of a single-story building inside the Norodon Gate and were firing over the wall into the main compound. Except for a small tree, there was no cover, but it was the best spot in Norodom to control the front lawn of the Embassy and part of the side lawn. The Viet Cong sniped repeatedly at them. Once a Viet Cong in black pajamas ran straight toward them to throw a hand grenade. Marshall fired his .45, the Viet Cong fell, and the grenade went off under him.

Ryan and Marshall were still firing when a rocket struck the roof. Ryan was hit by shrapnel in the face, left

continued

arm and leg, and was knocked backward into the gutter. Marshall slid down to help men on the ground lift Ryan down.

Marshall, who had also been hit on the side of his head and was bleeding, refused to be evacuated. He asked how many rounds were left in Ryan's Beretta. Ryan said, "about a hundred." Marshall said, "Take it easy," and climbed back onto the roof. About an hour later, he was killed by a Viet Cong sniper firing from the vacant lot across Thong Nhut.

At about 0615, with daylight still three-quarters of an hour away, a helicopter landed on the helipad atop the Embassy and evacuated Zahuranic, together with Soto and an Army communications man, Charles

M. Fisher, 20, Superior, Wisconsin. This was the first physical contact since the attack began between those inside the Embassy and those outside.

Eight people were on duty in the Embassy building besides the three Marine Guards. On the fourth floor were Duty Officer Allen Wendt (an Economic Officer whose regular office is in the USAID building a mile or so away), James Griffin, a Code Clerk, and Fisher and three other communications men. On the ground floor were a Vietnamese teletype operator and the night watchman Harper had pulled inside.

The first explosion alerted Wendt. As he reached for the phone he heard automatic rifle fire. He reported to John A. Calhoun, Counselor for Political Affairs, at Calhoun's home.

Griffin came in at that moment and they went to the Communications Center and closed the vault door while other communications people secured other rooms along the hall. From the sounds, Wendt feared the Viet Cong might have entered the building.

He again telephoned Calhoun, at whose residence a command center had already been established by David J. Carpenter, an Officer in the Political Section, and Gilbert H. Sheinbaum, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker's Aide. He was assured that the Ambassador was safe and had been informed of every development. He was also told that Marine reaction teams were on their way.

Wendt telephoned the Marine post in the lobby and Harper reported hits on the doors and the wounding of Zahuranic.

Wendt and Griffin went down to the lobby in one of the two elevators and found Fisher already there. Harper had given Fisher a weapon and Fisher was covering the entrance as the Marine dragged Zahuranic to the other elevator. Both elevators were exposed to fire from the windows next to the entrance doors across the lobby. Wendt, Griffin and Fisher took the wounded Marine to the fourth floor. Harper, determined not to give the Viet Cong any help should they get in the building, told them to lock both elevators at the fourth floor. Wendt borrowed Zahuranic's .38 revolver and returned to the phone.

Wendt was on the phone throughout the night, talking with the Embassy command post and with officials, civilian and military, in Saigon, and with the State Department and White House operations offices in Washington. There were many requests for reassurance that the Viet Cong had not gotten into the Chancery.

Wendt requested help for Zahuranic and was told by aides to General Westmoreland at the U.S. Military Assistance Command/Viet-Nam (MACV) that helicopters were on the way. Wendt and Griffin carried Zahuranic to the sixth floor soon after 0400 and tried to get on the roof. They found the door locked. Fisher got a pass key and they carried Zahuranic to the helipad, but no helicopter came and they carried him back to the sixth floor.

Unknown to them while they were below, several helicopters had tried but failed to land because of intense



Military Police escort a captured Viet Cong from a building near the U.S. Embassy

Viet Cong fire. A door gunner in one of them was wounded.

The Command Operations Center (MACV) told them to turn on the perimeter lights to pinpoint the helipad.

Wendt returned to the fourth floor to make more calls. Griffin stood by with Zahuranic while Fisher, on instructions from the command operations center, sat in the middle of the helipad and described a wide arc with an electric lantern.

When Wendt came back a half hour later, a helicopter had evacuated Zahuranic, Soto and Fisher. Fisher went along to give the crew additional firepower as they took off amid heavy fire. Soto, who had spent the night spotting Viet Cong positions and relaying information on his two-way radio, was ordered by Morrison to help get Zahuranic to the hospital.

The helicopter was hit as it lifted. One shell came through the helicopter floor near Zahuranic, as Soto tried to hold him steady. The crippled helicopter had to put down in a rice paddy some miles south of Saigon. Soto and a crewman carried Zahuranic through waist-high mud and water to another helicopter. It took them to Long Binh, 20 miles away. It was 36 hours before Soto could get back.

The rescue helicopter had left ammunition on the helipad. Wendt and Griffin dragged the cases away to make room for a company from the 101ST Airborne due to arrive.

Behind the compound, where O'Brien and Crampsey were on the school roof, O'Brien climbed down and redeployed his reaction team. He decided to go over the corner wall next to the Jacobson house to find a VC hiding in the shadows.

O'Brien and Sergeant Patullo were on top of the wall when the VC fired, hitting Patullo in the thigh. O'Brien helped him off the wall and, with MP Sergeant Miles, put a tourniquet on Patullo's leg. Frattarelli and Inemer drove the wounded Marine to the 17TH Field Hospital.

With his team now down to himself and Reed, O'Brien sent Reed down the block to radio from their vehicle for more men and ammunition.

Reed got through to Morrison at the Marine House. He picked three volunteers, Sergeants Richard L.

Johnson, 24, Edmond, Oklahoma; Joseph S. Wolff, 23, Lincoln, Nebraska, and David R. Bothwell, 20, Burlington, Vermont, and sent them to O'Brien.

Johnson had a Beretta and the other tow men had .38 revolvers.

Arriving on Mac Dinh Chi, Bothwell joined O'Brien and Crampsey on the roof and tried to deal with a VC sniper who had entered the back door of the Jacobson House. Johnson and Wolff joined Reed. They saw Banks' men at the gate over in the far rear corner, unable to enter the compound because they were being fired at by several VC at the back corner of the Chancery building. The sky was lightening as Reed, Johnson and Wolff went to the police station and asked permission to cross the roof of some buildings next to the compound to reach the back Embassy wall. The police waved them through. They crossed the police shacks and a machine shop, crawled under barbed wire, jumped a five-foot gap, and reached the generator building along the back of the Embassy compound. They took cover behind ventilator fans on the roof and fired at three VC who were shooting at the Norodom Marines from the pillars and planters of the Chancery. The surprised VC fired back. Wolff exhausted his .38 ammunition and tried to go for more, but was kept back by VC fire.

Johnson and Reed fired their Berettas at the VC, whose return fire seemed to be failing. Johnson, about 30 feet to Reed's left, emptied his magazine. As he reloaded, a VC stepped from behind a pillar and fired at him. Reed fired his Beretta, and the VC fell.

Moments later Reed found he was out of ammunition and called to Johnson to throw him a magazine. Two VC stepped from behind the pillars and fired at him. Johnson returned the fire at them. One fell, one fled.

Furey and some MPs tried to enter the front of the compound at 0700, when the light was better. Furey left the construction site on Mac Dinh Chi Street, crossed the street, and reached Thong Nhut, where the VC had blasted the wall. He looked through, drew fire, pulled back, and moved toward the main

gate, almost stumbling over an abandoned plastic satchel charge on the sidewalk. An MP from Norodom reached the gate with Furey. They fired at three or four VC hiding behind flower planters in the grounds.

Furey tried unsuccessfully to shoot the lock off the gate. More MPs arrived and fired through the front gate. Furey went to the hole and asked the MPs to cover him from an apartment building at No. 1 Mac Dinh Chi.

Other MPs and Security Guards in Thong Nhut thought the fire from Number 1 was from VC and fired at the building. Lieutenant Ribich called for a hold fire and no one was hurt.

Furey fired through the hole at a VC, who fell. An MP joined Furey at the hole and, as Furey crawled through, gave him his M-16.

Furey looked toward the Norodom Compound, spotted a VC and shot him with the Borrowed M-16. The man crawled toward the main gate, which MPs were trying to break open with a Jeep. The wounded VC fumbled with a grenade and blew himself up.

An MP officer finally shot the lock off the main gate. Furey gave back the M-16, ran for the side of the Embassy, and was lucky enough to get by a hiding VC, who was subsequently killed by the MPs.

Private First Class Paul V. Healey, 20, of Holbrook, Massachusetts, ran through the front gate toward the Embassy doors. Healey shot one VC and grenaded two more.

Furey crawled along the side wall to reach the back door of the Chancery. Marines on either side took him for a VC and fired. One bullet hit a granite slab near his head. He was wounded by chips of stone.

Marines and MPs entered the compound and converged on the Jacobson house. They knew a VC was inside on the ground floor, and that Jacobson and his aide, Robert Josephson, were upstairs. Josephson had finished his tour in Viet-Nam and was spending his last night as a guest of Mr. Jacobson.

Marine Sergeant Bothwell and Private First Class Healey rushed the rear door. The VC inside fired and both men withdrew. O'Brien sent for tear gas, gas masks, helmets and flak jackets. Crampsey got off his

continued

roof and went to the police station to borrow tear gas grenades, fragmentation grenades, and an M-79 Grenade Launcher. He found Police Inspector Vo Van Q Nhon, who volunteered to help.

Furey, Bothwell, Healey and another MP, Sergeant John H. Shook, 35, Newton, North Carolina, went around the house and tried the front door. It was locked, so they tried, unsuccessfully, to shoot the lock open and the VC fired at them. They withdrew, and crawled to another door.

Healey kicked the door open and ran inside. Bothwell followed. Healey ran straight across the room. Bothwell was just through the door when he was shot through the thigh.

Healey pulled Bothwell back out and called for a grenade. Furey and an MP Sergeant pulled him away and Furey called to O'Brien that Bothwell was wounded.

Healey found a grenade, went into the house and threw it, but missed the VC. Somebody put a teargas grenade through the back door. The house began to fill up with gas. Furey and Healey drew back.

O'Brien, meanwhile, had covered Bothwell with his body when somebody called "grenade!" The Marine Officer was hit by fragments in his arm and side. He found a gas mask for Bothwell and with the help of an MP got him into an ambulance.

Nguyen Van Duc, an Embassy watchman in the Norodom Compound, saw a VC in the Consular Compound. Marine Security Guard Sergeant Dean Spersrud, 22, Evansville, Wisconsin, and two MPs pursued the man into a building.

They followed him down two hallways to where he had shut himself in a room. The men fired through the door, went in, and captured Nguyen Van Sau, one of the sappers. Although wounded, Sau walked out and the MPs turned him over to the Vietnamese police.

Helicopters were now landing atop the embassy, one at a time. They carried paratroopers from C Company, 1ST Battalion, 502ND Infantry Regiment, of the 101ST Airborne Division. The first to land, just after 0800, brought an advance party, including Battalion Commander Major Hillel Schwartz, 33, of Takoma, Washington. Schwartz's orders were to secure the Embassy and deal with any VC who might have got into the building.

There were newsmen, photographers, and onlookers by this time down in the compound.

Wendt met Major Schwartz on the roof. Schwartz told Company Commander Captain John Speedy (Arlington, Virginia) to proceed down the stairwells, checking every floor. The Major then went to the Jacobson house. Crampsey, Inspector Nhon, Major Schwartz, Private First Class Healey, and Marine Huss went to the side of the Jacobson house. Crampsey joined the attackers beneath Jacobson's second floor bedroom and they fired into the ground floor at the VC hiding there.

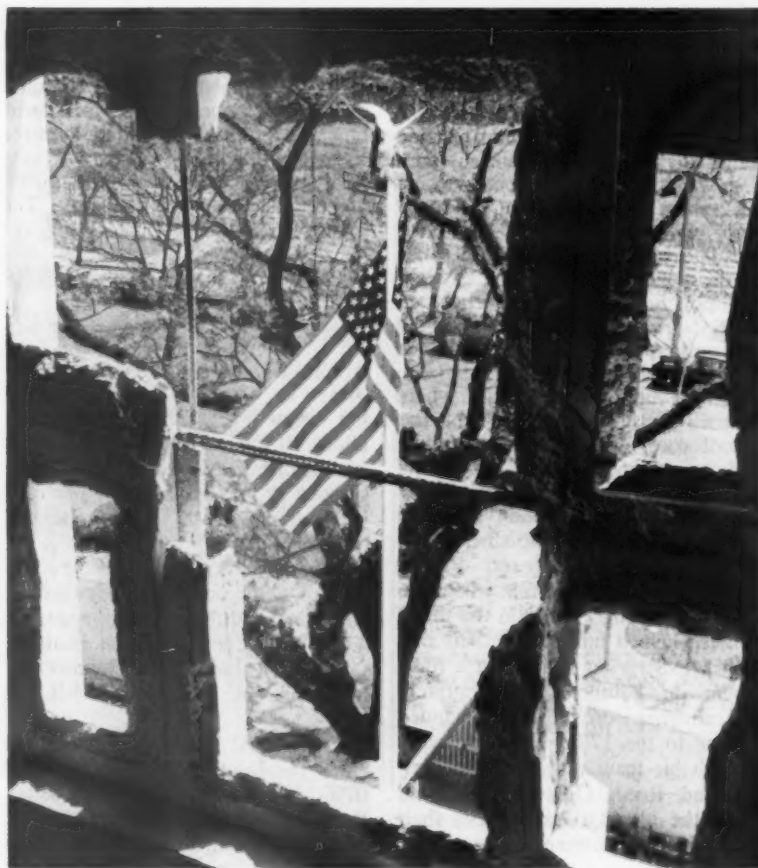
At the house, Healey, risking his life, crossed the open lawn and tossed his .45 automatic up to Jacobson, who caught the weapon at the second story. Gas masks and grenades were tossed up by Healey, Major Schwartz, and Shook.

Schwartz, Healey and another

MP entered the back door. They heard a burst of rifle fire upstairs, followed by two .45 caliber pistol shots. On the second floor, they found Jacobson standing over the VC. He had come out of his bedroom. The VC had come up the stairs, and fired first but missed. Jacobson fired two shots from his .45, and the VC fell.

The battle for the Embassy was over. The Viet Cong had failed. Five Americans had given their lives and at least 15 had been wounded.

Army demolition specialists, medical specialists, and Embassy personnel arrived to clean up. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and General William C. Westmoreland inspected the scene. The Officer in Charge of Construction, U.S. Navy, arranged for the construction consortium RMK-BRJ to start repairs the same day. By 1300 the Embassy American staff was back at work.



STILL THERE—The damaged concrete sunshade of the Embassy frames the Stars and Stripes following the VC attack. Repairs to the building were begun immediately. The photo was made by Lt. Richard Bennett, Navy Public Affairs Officer.



BOND DRIVE—Secretary Rusk, Chairman of the 1968 U.S. Savings Bond Campaign for the Department and the Foreign Service, greeted employees who participated in the Government Girls March for Savings Bonds on May 3. Shown with the Secretary are, left to right, Carolyn M. Sartari, O/SY/SAS; Kathleen L. Anonsen, OPR/PBR; Minnie B. Sanford, OPR/PBR; Hattie N. Boydston, OPR/PBR; Memory J. Schlosser, G/PM; Karen J. Corso, O/PA; Anita B. Coleman, P/HO; Mary M. Marusiak, IGA; Rona Richardson, P/ON; Ann Grier, S/S; Margaret L. Christoff, P/HO, and Anita Lancaster, S/S-EX. After their visit with the Secretary, the young women toured various Bureaus of the Department distributing Savings Bond leaflets.

Department Begins Savings Bond Drive

Hundreds of employees are now signing up for U.S. Savings Bonds and Freedom Shares under the Payroll Savings Plan.

The annual drive, part of the Government-wide campaign, began on May 1.

Scores of officials and volunteer keymen—at home and abroad—are assisting in the drive.

Secretary Rusk is Chairman of the drive in the Department and the Foreign Service.

U.S. Savings Bonds now pay 4.15% interest when held to maturity—7 years.

Any individual who purchases Series E bonds regularly through the Payroll Savings Plan may also buy the new U.S. Savings Notes, known as Freedom Shares.

The Freedom Shares must be bought in conjunction with E Bonds of the same or larger face amounts.

Freedom Shares pay 4.74 percent interest when held to maturity—4½ years.



PRESENTATION—Secretary Rusk is presented with the Flying Eagle Pin—symbol of the 1968 Savings Bond Campaign—by Gerson H. Lush, right, Vice Chairman. Looking on are Anita B. Coleman, Mary M. Marusiak, and Rona Richardson.



BUSY DAY—Business was brisk when this "Pay Day" photo was taken at the Credit Union. The tellers are, from left to right: Suzanne Carlson, Aline Atkins, and Sadie "Dee" Pancamo. Many Credit Union members make a savings deposit twice a month.

YOUR CREDIT UNION—ASSETS \$13.6 MILLION

A Good Place to Save—And a Good Place to Borrow

TODAY the State Department Federal Credit Union is a model of its kind. It has more than 14,000 members and assets of approximately \$13.6 million. Loan rates are low, deposits are safe, the motto is, "Service with a smile." A person can borrow up to \$750 in five minutes.

About 3,500 men and women serving overseas allot checks to the State Department Credit Union every two weeks. And a Credit Union member living abroad can withdraw money or get a loan by wire. Soon, the Credit Union, which has spacious, convenient offices on the first floor of the Department, will install computer equipment at a cost of about \$50,000 to ease its bookkeeping load.

All this is a far cry from the Credit Union's early days.

It was launched in 1935 by eight employees who chipped in \$5 apiece, the price then of a share, as it is now.

The spectacular rise from assets of \$40 (eight persons, \$5 each) to \$13.6 million in three decades is overwhelming proof that the Credit Union has provided a popular and useful service to employees of the Department.

President Jesse E. Saugstad, who will be 82 in June, has been with the Credit Union since 1945.

He remembers its early days, when it was located in the old State Department building on Pennsylvania Avenue, next to the White House.

"All the money was kept in a box in the basement," Mr. Saugstad said. "A 10-dollar loan was a sizeable one in that era—a \$50 loan a big one."

Mr. Saugstad, who was formerly Chief of Shipping in the Office of American Merchant Marine Policy in the Department, has on his staff an able professional in Gerald F. Cush, Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. Cush formerly was connected with the Bank of Commerce and Savings, and the old Hamilton National Bank, now the National Bank of Washington. He has a justifiable pride in the Credit Union's record.

"Our loan record is extremely good," he said. "In 30 years we've charged off only about \$60,000 in loans. And over the years we've made 106,000 loans totalling \$92 million.

"Of course," he added, "our members are the best—they're all checked out before we get them."

DISCREETLY hidden in the millions upon millions of dollars in loans are dramatic stories . . .

Of a sick child requiring years of expensive and seemingly hopeless medical care, who, at 20, was grad-

uated from college in the best of health . . .

Of a home mortgage saved, with the result that one man has spent years of his life quietly helping the Credit Union any way he can . . .

Of better days, a turn in luck for hundreds put on their feet by a lift from the Credit Union, for them, truly, a godsend . . .

THERE is also a lighter side.

"Once," said Mr. Cush, "a young fellow came in and wanted a loan. He talked with Frank Proctor (Franklin P. Proctor, Chairman of the Credit Committee). Mr. Proctor was sympathetic, but was forced to turn the applicant down. To soften the blow, Frank told him that he had given no reason for wanting a loan, for example, that his mother had died."

Pausing to warm to his story, Mr. Cush continued, "Within a few hours the fellow was back with a telegram claiming that his mother had died at the family home hundreds of miles from Washington."

"Unfortunately, the telegram clearly showed that the wire was sent from the District of Columbia," Mr. Cush said. He laughed pleasantly.

Membership in the Credit Union is not restricted to State Department (See CREDIT UNION, page 34)



CONFERENCE—Jesse E. Saugstad, right, Credit Union President, and Gerald F. Cush, the Manager.



CREDIT COMMITTEE—Alice F. Boyle confers with colleagues Franklin W. Proctor, left, and Charles Bass.



LOAN COUNSELORS at work: Left, Mary C. Caddell; Florence E. McEachern, center, and Katie O'Neill at the right.



BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT—From the left are Frank Whipkey, Patricia Mooney, Sara Romanick, Yvonne Thompson, and Thomas Prevo. Mr. Prevo is controller of the Credit Union.



PAY DAY—Teller Sara Romanick cashes a check.

CREDIT UNION *continued*

personnel. Also eligible to join are employees of the United States Information Agency, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

The State Department Credit Union was organized under the provisions of Public Act No. 467 of the 73rd Congress, "An Act to establish a Federal Credit Union System." Its Account No. 1 belongs to Bryton Barron, now retired to Florida, and one of the Credit Union's eight original founders.

Members may borrow up to \$750 on personal signature. Amounts over \$750 must be secured by collateral as prescribed by Federal Credit Union legislation. Co-makers, car titles, stocks and bonds, and shares of the Credit Union are the usual forms of collateral on loans. Car titles are not accepted as collateral if the car is outside the United States. Generally speaking, one co-maker is sufficient for loans up to the \$2,000 range and two co-makers for loans over \$2,000.

Interest is charged at the rate of one percent a month on the unpaid balance of loans up to \$999. Loans of \$1,000 to \$3,999 are charged at three-quarters of one percent a month on the unpaid balance. Loans of \$4,000 or more are charged at one-half of one percent a month on the unpaid balance. This rate is established by the original amount of a loan and applies for the duration of that loan. The only way the rate might change is in refinancing the loan to a total new amount that falls into a different rate category.

The average loan made by the Credit Union nowadays is for \$1,500, and the average "Foreign Service loan" is higher than a "Department loan." The Credit Union makes about 800 "automobile loans" a year. Under its charter, no Credit Union loan can be for more than five years, which means that it does not mortgage homes. (It does, however, advance money to meet mortgage payments.) The Credit Union negotiates approximately 500 "educational loans" annually—at a "true interest rate" of 6 percent, a very low rate in today's market.

There is no limit on the size of a savings account in the Credit Union. Several are more than \$10,000. In recent years the Credit Union has paid a four percent dividend, plus a one-half percent bonus dividend.

Why a Credit Union?

The underlying reasons for the State Department Credit Union are (1) to promote thrift, and (2) to make loans available to members at reasonable interest rates.

The Credit Union, unlike a commercial institution, is not concerned primarily with making a profit. Thus it can be "more human" in making loans.

Even the "human" loans are "safe" in the vast majority of cases, for a variety of reasons, including the fact that Credit Union members, by the very act of pooling their funds, have a common bond.

The safety of the deposits is assured by several factors. First, the Credit Union's books are examined regularly by Federal examiners; in addition, there are periodic in-house checks.

Second, the Credit Union now has a reserve of \$1 million to be used only for "bad loans." This sum is substantial for its designated purpose, for, as Mr. Cush pointed out, the Credit Union, in all the years of its operations, has lost only \$60,000 in bad loans. Further, the strength of the Union is such that about \$100,000 a year now goes into the bad-loan reserve.

A third factor assuring the safety of the deposits is the bonding of all 20 employees for a total of \$2 million. Finally, the Credit Union, unlike commercial financial institutions, does not speculate in stocks and

bonds. Any excess funds go into Government bonds.

As part of its regular activities, the Credit Union notarizes documents, sells travelers' checks, and issues money orders. It also has available a book on the value of new and used cars.

A brochure issued by the Credit Union points out:

"Joining is easy! Pay 25 cents membership fee. Deposit at least one \$5 share. If a joint account is desired complete both sides of the membership card. A joint account for husband and wife is highly recommended. It means that either can use the account and should one member die the survivor can draw on the account immediately and without red tape."

Listed alphabetically, members of the Board of Directors follow: Charles A. Aulette, General Counsel; Frederick A. Browne, Secretary; James J. Byrnes; Edward P. Dobyns; William E. Fee, Jr., Vice President; Joseph A. Greenwald; Charles G. Hardin, Jr., Treasurer; Anthony Novak; and Mr. Saugstad, President.

The Credit Committee is composed of Mr. Proctor, Chairman; Charles W. Bass, and Lille V. Long.

Glen R. Starkey, Jr., is Chairman of the Supervisory Committee. Other members are Paul J. Byrnes and Walter C. Forest.

The size of the State Department Federal Credit Union always surprises many. Its Credit Committee clears daily \$40,000 to \$50,000 in loans. It approved more than 6,200 loans last year in the approximate amount of \$10.4 million.

As Mr. Saugstad said: "We usually meet the challenge."



PORT ELIZABETH—The entire staff of the Consulate and Ambassador William M. Rountree, at the extreme left, assembled for this photo, a rare occurrence in Port Elizabeth. The occasion was the presentation of a nine-year Safe Driving Award to Stephen Gqokoma, second from the left, who is a Chauffeur/Messenger. Others pictured are, from the left, Miss Mildred Miller, a U.S. Foreign Service Secretary; Miss Jennifer Jouxson, a Foreign Service Local Secretary; Peter Perenyi, the Vice Consul; and Norman E. Barth, who is the Principal Officer here.

Improvement Noted In Use of Telegrams

The Department's efforts to reduce the number of "high precedence" telegrams are getting results.

A check showed that 331 "Immediate" telegrams were sent from February 16 through March 15, or considerably fewer than the 510 sent from January 15 through February 15.

In seeking to cut further the number of "Immediates," officials pointed out that they impose an extra expense and cause morale problems, requiring people to be called to duty at odd-hours.

Officials stressed that an "Immediate" should be used only rarely as an "Info" telegram.

To clarify their proper usage, the Department is in the process of re-writing "Flash" and "Immediate" definitions. (The Defense Department has a 100-word limit on "Flash" telegrams, and a 200-word limit on "Immediates.")

Communications officials are compiling current transmission-time averages, which they believe will assist drafting officers in determining proper precedences.

Officials emphasized that drafting officers should become aware of the difference between "Urgent" and "Important."

They noted that an acknowledgment may be requested by a drafting officer when "importance" is involved, and no one is called out of bed as a result.



LONDON—Norman A. Inwood, left, who is a Foreign Service Local employee, is presented a Meritorious Honor Award by U.S. Ambassador David K. E. Bruce.



BLOOD DONOR—William B. Macomber, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations and Chairman of the Department's Blood Donor Program, right, and Francis H. Cobb, Manager of the District of Columbia Chapter of the American National Red Cross, center, congratulate Fernleigh R. Graninger, Chief of the Audio-Visual Services Division, as he prepares to donate his 72nd pint of blood.

VS Contributes 20 Gallons to Blood Program

Led by their Chief, Fernleigh R. Graninger, members of the Audio-Visual Services Division, Office of Operations, have contributed more than 20 gallons to the Department's Blood Donor Program.

Mr. Graninger himself has given nine gallons—72 pints—during various drives.

He made his latest donation—a pint—when the Red Cross Bloodmobile visited the Department last month.

His Division has achieved 400 percent of its quota in the current appeal and expects to contribute additional pints before the campaign ends on June 30.

William B. Macomber, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations and Chairman of the Department's Blood Donor Program, praised the VS staff for its "outstanding cooperation."

"Mr. Graninger is to be commended for his personal contributions to this vital program," he added, "and for the leadership he has provided to his Division."

Also cited were Herbert Meyle, Keyman in the Audio-Visual Services Division, for his "enthusiastic support of the program," and J. Arnold Rosensteel for the "excellent job on all publicity pertaining to the Blood Program."

VS donors include:

Thomas E. Bower, 3 gallons, 2

pints; Mr. Meyle, 2 gallons, 5 pints; Harry Keiper, 1 gallon, 5 pints; Glenn Sorenson, 1 gallon, 4 pints; Margaret E. Peters, 4 pints; Bernadette Miller, 3 pints; Vardell C. Nesbitt, 3 pints; Mr. Rosensteel, 2 pints; Roy H. Hawkins, 2 pints; Walter Booze, 2 pints; and Gerhard Lubbers, 2 pints.

Red Cross Urgently Needs Blood Donors

Leaders of the Department's current Blood Drive have issued an urgent appeal for more donors.

The recent visit of the Red Cross Bloodmobile was a "great disappointment," officials said, pointing out that "only 242 units of blood were donated, compared to 397 in March 1967."

"The need for life giving blood is more acute now than at any time in our history," the appeal noted. "The only way to assure that blood will be available for you or your family is to be a regular donor."

"Donors who have given at least one gallon of blood through the Red Cross Blood Program, who are unable to continue to donate through no fault of their own, are eligible for the same blood coverage afforded to an active donor."

Employees who wish to donate to the current drive are urged to make arrangements with their Area Blood Chairman.

AFSA Hears Talk On Civil Disorders

David Ginsburg, Executive Director of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, discussed its findings and recommendations at a Community Action Seminar sponsored by the American Foreign Service Association (AFSA) on April 17.

More than 300 members of the Association attended the meeting in the West Auditorium.

Other speakers included Under Secretary Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, who introduced the guest, and FSO Robert O. Blake, former Deputy Chief of Mission at Kinshasa and Chairman of the AFSA Community Action Program.

The 11-member Commission—established by President Johnson by Executive Order following last summer's riots and violence in scores of American cities—made its now-famous report on March 1.

In his remarks Mr. Ginsburg noted that the Commission had studied 161 disorders in 128 cities, which had resulted in damage totalling more than \$100,000,000.

Among the Commission's findings were:

There was no conspiracy, either from within or from outside the country; race prejudice—"white racism"—did not cause the riots in the sense of precipitating them; "black migration"—the movement of Negroes to cities in recent years—and the "white exodus to the suburbs" helped create Negro ghettos.

The people in these ghettos had a "growing sense of powerlessness" and a "growing sense of inability to get government to effect change."

The "legitimation of violence, the erosion of respect for authority, and a number of police incidents" also were factors in the summer riots, Mr. Ginsburg pointed out.

Among the Commission's recommendations were: the need for neighborhood action task forces; expanded legal services for all the members of the community; establishment of neighborhood 'city halls; improved communications among the races; better opportunities for employment and education; better housing; an improved welfare system; closer cooperation between the races; and a greater awareness of equality and social justice for all.

The Commission noted that the problems could not be dealt with solely on the Federal level.



AT MEETING—The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and an advance delegation of the Poor People's Campaign, called on Secretary Rusk and other Cabinet members in early May. The Secretary greeted the group and discussed current issues, including the situation in Viet-Nam.

AAFSW Seeks Book Gifts for the Fair

The Pricing and Sorting Committee of the 1968 Book Fair has caught up on its work and now awaits more books. Donors are urged to bring in books NOW. Anyone who wishes to donate large quantities of books may call Mrs. George Dolgin, 299-6289 or Mrs. Lathram Micas, 528-1973, the Collections Committee Co-Chairmen. Requests for pick-up are also being handled by the Book Fair Co-Chairmen, Mrs. Arthur D. Foley at 363-0370 and Mrs. Alexander Schee at 657-8777.

Honored at Luncheon—A standing ovation greeted Mrs. Dean Rusk as she completed her remarks at a recent AAFSW luncheon in her honor. The setting was Gunston Hall, and marked AAFSW's first visit to this historic, pre-revolutionary Virginia estate.

In her introductory statement, Mrs. G. Lewis Jones, President, said that as she looked about at the beauty of Gunston Hall, "it seems to me the perfect setting to pay tribute to a gracious lady."

In her response, Mrs. Rusk spoke of her admiration for Foreign Service women. "I have come to know a great many of you," she said, "and have been impressed by your dedication, thoughtfulness, perceptiveness and just downright intelligence."

Dining facilities were made avail-

able by the Board of Regents of Gunston Hall. Jameson Parker, Director, greeted the members, and welcomed them in behalf of the Regents. He sketched the history of Gunston Hall and invited the participants to roam about the buildings and grounds. It was a beautiful, sunny day, and members enjoyed the magnificent boxwood gardens and the clear view from the heights overlooking the Potomac River.

Tour of the Mall—"The Mall of The Future" will be the subject of a forthcoming bus tour for AAFSW members. Colden Florance, Washington architect, will discuss the buildings on the Mall and those that have been planned and are currently underway. The tour will take place May 21 from 9 a.m. to noon. Details in the AAFSW Newsletter.

Family Planning—Dr. George Contis, Medical Officer for Population in AID's Bureau for Near East and South Asia, will soon meet with AAFSW members to discuss family planning programs being carried out by governments and voluntary organizations in various parts of the world.

A morning devoted to this important topic has been arranged by Mrs. John Eddison, Chairman of Education and Training. Anyone interested in attending such a session is invited to call her at 654-3368.

A 36-page atlas, *Room to Room*, has been issued by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Handler Reviews New Concepts Relating to Life Processes

DR. Philip Handler, the biochemist, briefed Secretary Rusk and Principal Officers of the Department last month on new developments and concepts in understanding basic life processes.

Man has arrived at a crossroads in history, said Dr. Handler, and could now control his genetic mechanism. His remarks were made at the sixth in the current series of the Secretary's Science Briefings.

Beginning with the remarkably complex living cell whose "behavior seems to defy at first glance many of the rules which have been adduced to describe the physical universe," Doctor Handler noted that we can now account entirely for all of the properties of the living cell in terms of the language of physics and chemistry, as a result of the work of the last ten years.

Man is faced essentially with a continuing change in his view of himself, changes which began with the Copernican revolution through "the next rude shock when man discovered that he was kin to the beasts of the field, to the present clear understanding of the cell which challenges man's preferred concept of himself as a special being."

By taking away the mystique and magic of the living state, through complete understanding of three specialized cells, some of man's most cherished institutions may "have the props knocked from under them," according to Dr. Handler.

Dr. Handler proceeded from the cell to the genes within, first only a concept but now physically identified and chemically described. Genes direct the nature, production, and schedule of proteins, "the engines which do all the work," manufactured within the living cell.

Dr. Handler has been associated with Duke University since 1939. He has served on the President's Science Advisory Committee, on the National Science Foundation's Biological Research Facilities Panel, and as Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Institutes of Health on Radiation and Aging. He is currently Chairman of the National Science Board.

Biologists, said Dr. Handler, are now satisfied that a cell as it exists is "an automatic and obligatory consequence of the information encoded in the genes. We can be satisfied that we truly do understand what a single living cell is. Everything else is spinach; nothing else is quite that important at this moment in the life sciences; nothing else has such profound consequences for man's image of himself."

The next related order of problem was identified by Dr. Handler as the "process of differentiation"—that process through which dividing identical cells lose that identity and begin to become specialized kinds of cells. This is not yet understood, though there are simple models.

As Dr. Handler explained: "The mystery is that every cell in the human body possesses a full genetic complement . . . all the information it takes to be a liver cell, or a cell in the eye, or a muscle cell or a bone cell. The genetic package is the same in everyone of them, yet obviously they are not being expressed in the same way. Exactly what governs that fact, we don't know."

Dr. Handler noted that cell differentiation is a very active field of research. The consequences of understanding of this mechanism could tell us what cancer might be, or lead to control of the regeneration process, through which new cells could be produced to replace lost specialized cells.

The next jump was identified by Dr. Handler as the structure of the human brain. He outlined the complexity of the brain through comparisons with the comparatively simple nervous system of a digital computer: "The number of possible circuits in one human brain actually exceeds the totality of everything IBM made last year."

The use of electrical probes of the human brain to locate the seat of particular memories has its counterpart in work being done with simple models from nature: "A spider makes many webs in his lifetime. If you take a spider who has made half a web and put him in a jar and put

him back on that half web, he can't finish it. He has no choice but to go back to the beginning . . ." In another kind of response, a caterpillar when interrupted will make the other half of his cocoon only—"he is taped to do this once."

Dr. Handler extended this concept of "subprograms" to human creativity, which he identified as the correlation of two physical phenomena—many open circuits and memory. "Memories ought to be the clue to all this because if there is a computer, as it were, in the brain and it runs these tapes—accounting even for emotion . . . where is it? At this moment we can't identify any structural feature of the brain as the memory." Specific memories can be grossly located but "we can't give you the molecular basis—and there must be one."

Some drug effects support the concept of a molecular basis for memory. In experimental high doses of these drugs in rats, the ability to learn vanishes. This argues that memory has a chemical basis somehow related to the cellular manufacture of proteins. If this is so, the chemical basis for memory may become apparent. In Dr. Handler's words: "If that's true you understand that a powerful tool is available for tampering with human behavior . . . for altering the course of history."

TURNING to evolution Dr. Handler noted that man has now come to the moment in time when he understands evolution and the forces behind it. For the first time he has in himself the ability to control and direct his own evolution. There has not been much change in the human brain for a hundred thousand years but, Dr. Handler continued: "We are now in a strange bind; we have two forms of evolution—social and biological. The driving force behind evolution has been the environment and adaptation to it; the mechanism of evolution has been mutation." Dr. Handler noted that "unfavorable mutations tend to disappear, but today modern medicine favors the continuance of unfavorable traits and contributes to deterioration of the human genetic stock, in this sense. Sooner or later we must come to grips with this problem as a society." Dr. Handler reviewed a number of ways to improve humanity, both sociological and biological, but concluded that the concept is not now culturally acceptable.



CONFERENCE IN SESSION—Pictured counterclockwise at the recent meeting of the Interagency Committee on Population Matters are Under Secretary Rostow, Ambassador Goldschmidt, Surgeon-General Stewart, Mrs. Oettinger, Dr. Bain, Dr. Milch, Dr. McElroy, Mr. Danielson, Mr. McKiernan, Mr. Batson, Mr. Van Nort, Mrs. Williams, Col. Parker, Mr. Lawyer, Dr. Katsh, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Harris, Dr. Ravenholt, Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Claxton, Chairman. On the left side of the room are Dr. Dublin and Dr. Gehrig. On the right side are Mr. Coleman, Dr. Frost and Miss Bernstein.

Interagency Group Reviews Population Problems

The Interagency Committee on Population Matters met at the Department on April 2 to review United Nations policy and activities in the field of population/family planning and to consider action the United States should take to assist United Nations agencies to expand their work in that field.

Meeting with the Committee were Under Secretary for Political Affairs Eugene V. Rostow and Ambassador

Arthur E. Goldschmidt, U.S. Representative to the UN Economic and Social Council.

Under Secretary Rostow emphasized the important role for the UN agencies in this field of action which Secretary-General U Thant has characterized as "the most urgent conflict confronting the world today," the conflict "between the pace of growth of the human race and the insufficient increase in resources

needed to support mankind in peace, prosperity and dignity."

Action by the UN agencies to help developing nations overcome their problems of excessive rates of population growth should be recognized as a normal and important part of the assistance the UN agencies provide, Mr. Rostow said.

He quoted the admonition of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in its report on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1967. The Senate Committee said regarding the newly added Title X in Programs Relating to Population Growth: "In the sensitive field of population there is a special need for U.S. assistance to be rendered through the United Nations and its various agencies . . ."

The Under Secretary pointed out that the U.S. will undoubtedly want to support the Secretary General's special Trust Fund for population programs to help initiate practical activities of UN agencies.

Ambassador Goldschmidt reported growing interest in population work throughout the UN agencies. The UN Development Program and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) are instructing their field representatives to inform local governmental authorities of the services they can render in this field. The Population Division is now setting up an arrangement to help nations needing assistance in

Conference on Human Rights Held in Tehran

Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations International Conference on Human Rights, held April 22-May 13 in Tehran, Iran.

More than 2,000 delegates representing 79 governments and 47 independent organizations attended.

The Conference was a major UN observance of the International Year for Human Rights, which marks the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN.

President Johnson was among the world leaders who sent messages to the Conference.

Besides Mr. Wilkins, other members of the U.S. delegation follow:

Alternate Chairman—David H. Popper, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs.

Representatives—Morris B. Abram, Representative of the United States on the Economic and Social Council of the UN Commission on Human Rights; Bruno V. Bitker, Member, President's Commission for the Observance of Human Rights Year, 1968; and John J. Grogan, President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

Alternate Representative—Ambassador to Iran Armin H. Meyer.

Advisers—Donald McHenry, Office of United Nations Political Affairs, State Department; Mrs. Rachel C. Nason, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, State Department; Mrs. Kirsten C. Paulos, U.S. Mission to the UN; Larry W. Semakis, American Embassy, Tehran; and David F. Squire, U.S. Mission to the UN.

the population field identify the kinds of help needed.

Surgeon-General William H. Stewart found increasing interest in the World Health Organization (WHO) for research and technical assistance in family planning.

Dr. Katherine Bain, U.S. Alternate Delegate to the UNICEF Executive Board, reviewed the expanded activity of UNICEF in giving assistance to family planning activities related to maternal and child health programs.

Douglas N. Batson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, reported that the UNESCO Board has adopted a broad work program in population matters recommended by a committee of experts.

John Lawyer, Director of the Office of International Organizations in the Department of Labor, outlined the studies proposed by the International Labor Organization on the effects of population growth on employment and the welfare of workers and their families.

Reports on work being done in research on reproductive biology and improved means of contraception were made by Dr. Stewart and Dr. R. T. Ravenholt, Director of the AID Population Service; Dr. Robert Milch, Special Assistant for Health and Science of the White House Office of Science and Technology; Dr. Seymour Katch, Assistant Director of Biological and Medical Sciences, National Science Foundation; and Dr. William McElroy, Chairman of the Committee on Population of the National Academy of Sciences.

Mrs. Katherine Oettinger, Deputy Assistant Secretary of HEW for Family Planning and Population, David Danielson, Chief of the Peace Corps Health Programming and Training Division, and Charles B. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant Director for International Statistical Programs, Bureau of the Census, gave a resume of special training programs.

The meeting was also attended by Col. Henry S. Parker, MCUSA, Assistant for Professional Services in the Department of Defense, Newton Edwards, Staff Assistant to the Assistant Secretary (Public Land Management) of the Department of Interior, and Reed Harris, Assistant Director of the Information Center Service, USIA.

The meeting was chaired by Philander P. Claxton, Jr., Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Population Matters.



Stevenson Fellows Visit the Department

Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs (IO), and other Department officials met with the Adlai E. Stevenson Fellows during their visit to Washington last month.

The Stevenson Fellows are a select group of young officials and academicians from various countries. They are spending nine months at the United Nations to improve their competence for diplomacy or service with international organizations.

During their visit to the Nation's Capital, the group met with Country Directors of their countries of origin.

They also visited Arthur A. Hartman, Special Assistant to Under Secretary Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and Staff Director of the Senior Interdepartmental Group; Nathaniel Davis of the White House Staff; John W. Ford, Deputy U.S. Representative to the Organization of American States (OAS); and Dr. José A. Mora, Secretary General of OAS.

The group were received by Senator Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), Senator Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.), and members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, during an all-day tour of the U.S. Capitol.

They also visited the White House.

Shown in the photo above are, seated, left to right: Dr. George H. Bennett, United Nations Institute of Training and Research; Herbert H. Werlin (U.S.); Assistant Secretary Sisco; Miss Thelma Ocon Solorzano (Nicaragua); Kazuomi Ouchi (Japan); and Mario D. Zamora (Philippines).

Standing, left to right, are: Louis E. Frechtling, Director, Office of International Administration, IO; Jorge A. Vargas Silva (Mexico); Abdul Nasser-Ziayee (Afghanistan); Ousman Salla (The Gambia); Nathan A. Pelcovits, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs; and Mustapha Tlili (Tunisia).

Effective Writing Course Begins at FSI

A 12-hour course in effective writing began May 14 at the Foreign Service Institute.

The course covers planning and organization, sentence structure, unity of thought, proper use of words, and techniques of revision.

Students in the effective writing course study examples of good and poor writing. They also draft letters and evaluate the writing of other class members. Special attention is

given to "waging war on gobbledygook and to improving the standards of government communication."

The course is being held two afternoons a week, Tuesday and Thursday, in two and one-half hour sessions.

Department employees are reminded that while on official business allowable tips to taxi drivers are now 15 percent of the fare, or 15 cents if the fare is less than \$1.



Staff Panels Review Performance of 1900 Employees

The Nineteenth Staff Review Panels met for four weeks last month to evaluate the performance of all Foreign Service Staff Support personnel of Classes 7 and 8 and all secretaries of Class 7 and above.

The files of more than 1,900 employees were reviewed by the Panels.

The Panels are convened each year by the Director General of the Foreign Service. Members of the current panels are shown above and identified below.

They have a twofold function and responsibility:

—To identify those eligible employees who deserve promotion.

—To identify those whose performance does not measure up to an acceptable level for their functional specialty and class.

There were two principal changes in the precepts for the Panels this year:

1—The eligibility requirement of time-in-class was reduced from one year to one month.

2—The files of overseas and domestic employees were reviewed by the same panels, unlike last year. However, the files of domestically oriented employees were still reviewed separately and by the different procedures which were established in 1967.

Foreign Service Staff Officers FSSO-1 through FSSO-6, including those domestically oriented employees designated as DES (Departmental Employment Standard personnel), will be considered by the Fifth Foreign Service Staff Officer Boards to be convened this summer. Junior Staff Officer Trainees are considered by Probationary Junior Officer Selection Boards.

The precepts for the Nineteenth Staff Review Panels pointed out that the final determination of the actual number of promotions of Foreign Service Staff Support employees will be made by the Director General.

"This determination," the precepts stated, "will take into account

vacancies, availability of funds, estimated attrition, and the projected needs of the Service in the various functional categories of the classes being considered."

Under the heading, "Personal Qualities," the precepts said in part:

"A positive example of dedication and disciplined attitude toward the Service is that shown by personnel currently serving in Viet-Nam. Panels should be aware of the fact that a number of these employees are serving voluntarily, but whether the service is voluntary or on an assignment basis it entails hardships imposed by separation from family and service in a difficult and dangerous environment. The files of personnel serving in Viet-Nam should be reviewed carefully, and positive credit should be given in the case of those who have successfully coped with this difficult assignment."

The Panel Members are shown in the second and third rows in the above photo.

In the front row are, from the left: Theodore Tremblay, Chief, Foreign Service Support Staff Division; Harold Pace, Office of Protocol; Howard P. Mace, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel; LaRue R. Lutkins, Chief, Performance Evaluation Division; Adrian Middleton, Chief, Officer Assignment and Career Management Division; and Austin McHale, Executive Officer, Office of Communications.

Second row, from the left: Miss Maurine Crane, Mrs. Ruth Brooks, Miss Martha Moses, Miss Joan Scott, Miss Emily Cox, Miss Shirley Epstein, Miss Patricia Derus, and Mrs. Joan Peale.

Third row, from the left: Miss Boyce Price, Henry Mills, Wyatt Martin, and Leland Warner.



KIGALI—Ambassador Leo G. Cyr, left, presents Meritorious Honor Awards to members of the Telecommunications and Records Unit for their performance during a recent crisis. From the left: L. Fred Cross, James B. Reed, Larry M. Harbaugh.

Domestic Staffing Policy Revised Under New Personnel Guidelines

A new staffing policy for positions in the Department was announced last month.

Idar Rimestad, Deputy Under Secretary of Administration, approved the policy which provides for the designation of positions to be staffed by Foreign Service personnel available for world-wide assignment or by personnel available for domestic service only.

In announcing the new policy in a letter to all Department employees in the United States, Howard P. Mace, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel, said that it reflects these basic objectives:

1. To staff through the Foreign Service all of those positions in the United States which can be staffed properly through the world-wide rotational system.

2. To staff through the Civil Service or other non-Foreign Service categories those positions which cannot be staffed properly through the world-wide Foreign Service system.

3. To provide reasonable career ladders for Civil Service or other non-Foreign Service personnel in those organizations or programs where Civil Service or other non-Foreign Service staffing is indicated.

The new staffing pattern increases substantially the slots designated for Foreign Service personnel available for world-wide assignment. The designations were developed in consultation with the Executive Directors or Administrative Officers of the Bureaus in the Department.

As a general rule, Mr. Mace said, the following staffing guides will apply:

New appointments in the FSR and FSS categories will be made on a world-wide availability basis and therefore, no new "domestic" FSR and FSS appointments will be made.

New appointments from outside the Department will be made as world-wide Foreign Service or as non-Foreign Service, in accordance with the designations of the positions to be filled.

Non-Foreign Service and "domestic" FSR and FSS personnel serving in positions designated for Foreign Service staffing are to be reassigned to non-Foreign Service positions as appropriate vacancies occur. Likewise, Foreign Service personnel serving in non-Foreign Service positions are to be reassigned to Foreign Ser-

vice positions as appropriate vacancies occur.

In the transitional period, non-Foreign Service and "domestic" FSR and FSS personnel may be assigned to fill Foreign Service position vacancies within their respective bureaus when such employees are selected by the bureau and the central personnel office as the best qualified among both Foreign Service and non-Foreign employees available for consideration.

The new staffing system will involve some conversions from "domestic" FSR and FSS personnel to non-Foreign Service status. Most conversions are expected to be on a voluntary basis. However, if a conversion can be made with no loss or a minimal loss of salary, a "domestic" service employee will be expected to convert to non-Foreign Service when he is serving in or is selected to fill a non-Foreign Service position at a grade equivalent to or above his personal class.

"Domestic" service employees, Mr. Mace noted, "will recognize that it is in their interest to be employed under the personnel system covering the positions which afford them the best promotional opportunities."

The position designations are not necessarily related to the personal status of the present incumbents, Mr. Mace noted in an explanatory statement for the NEWS LETTER.

"This new policy is based upon the recognition that there are certain Department of State positions in the United States which lend themselves to staffing by personnel who rotate regularly between overseas posts and the United States, and that there are other positions which have no counterparts abroad or which require a greater degree of continuity and, therefore, are best staffed by non-rotating personnel," Mr. Mace said.

"I want to assure all employees that there will be no precipitate transfers or terminations pursuant to this policy.

"Necessary reassignments will be accomplished principally at the ends of tours of duty or as vacancies occur.

"I also wish to assure employees that each conversion from one personnel category to another will be considered on its merits taking into account the affect of the conversion on the individual employee."

In his memorandum to employees, Mr. Mace said that "attrition will be relied upon to achieve over a period of time the ultimate staffing objectives."

"No employee will be required to leave the Department solely because of these plans for identifying our staffing requirements more accurately," he continued. "There can be no hard and fast rules for carrying out these plans. The needs of the Department might dictate that an employee be assigned to or retained in a position regardless of whether or not his personnel status corresponds to the staffing designation of that position."

Department Makes Two Exceptions To Time-in-Class Regulations

Two exceptions to maximum time-in-class provisions for Foreign Service Officers were announced last month in the Foreign Affairs Manual (Vol. 3—Personnel).

First, officers in classes 6 and 7 whose date of promotion by the year-round Probationary Junior Officer Selection Board was within six months of the convening of the annual FSO/FSR Selection Boards will, if faced by maximum time-in-class, be offered an extension to permit review by one additional Selection Board.

Second, officers in classes 4 and below who fall short of 50 years of age and 20 years of creditable ser-

vice by two years or less will, if faced by maximum time-in-class, be offered an extension for the period necessary to reach 50 and 20, provided they can be appropriately assigned during the extension period.

Where the period involved is six months or less, the officer will be retained by extension as a Foreign Service Officer; where it is between six months and two years, he will be offered a Limited Staff Officer appointment.

To be eligible for extension an officer must be at least 48 years old and have completed 18 years of creditable service as of the date he reaches maximum time-in-class.

American and Bolivian Students Help Run School

Twenty-eight young school students from the American Cooperative School in La Paz helped to run the American Embassy on Tuesday, March 26. Both Bolivian and American students from the 11th and 12th grades were invited by Ambassador Douglas Henderson to spend the day sitting in at Mission desks and assisting in Mission operations.

Bolivia's President René Barrientos Ortuno invited the students to the National Palace to talk with him and to witness the signing of a \$600,000 development loan made available to the Bolivian Government by the United States. The President

wished to illustrate to the students one aspect of inter-American cooperation under the Alliance for Progress.

In his letter of introduction to the students, Ambassador Henderson stressed the importance he placed upon an understanding by the students of the purposes and programs of the United States Government in Bolivia. The students had the opportunity to perform some of the operations of Mission officers, and to sit behind their desks and deal with incoming problems. They drafted memoranda, made and answered telephone calls, and were

given complete briefings and tours of all offices at the Embassy, USIS, USAID, MILGP and the Peace Corps.

The students spent about two hours at each desk, and each student visited four desks. The total number of desks visited was 28. Among the students were sons and daughters of several Foreign Service Officers including the Ambassador's daughter, Jennifer Henderson.

This was the first Student Day sponsored by the Mission, and was the first opportunity the students had had to participate in Mission operations.



Ambassador Henderson, at left, chats with students in his office at the Embassy.

PAO Edward Fogler, in photo below left, discusses an Operations Memorandum with a student, Magaly Handal.

Students from the American School, shown below, are greeted in the National Palace by President Barrientos.



FSI Begins International Law Course

With the cooperation of the Legal Adviser's Office and professors from the Law Schools of Harvard, Columbia and Rutgers Universities, the first course in International Law to be offered by the Foreign Service Institute was given April 29 to May 3. Some of America's leading authorities in this field of Law presented seminars to 37 Foreign Service Officers and officers from USIA, AID and the Department of Commerce.

Edwin M. Adams, retired FSO and lawyer, was called back to the School of Professional Studies of the Foreign Service Institute to prepare and to run the course. Professors of International Law—Francis Deak of Rutgers, Abram Chayes of Harvard and Louis Henkin of Columbia—along with lawyers from the Legal Adviser's Office—Carl Salans, Richard Frank, Herbert Reis, Stanley Futterman, George Aldrich and Murray Belman and Fred Smith from the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs—presented 40 hours of legal expertise to the selected officers who composed the class.

Professor Deak, who conducted the first session of the course, compared International Law concepts of today with the classic concepts of the last three decades. He examined the areas of law covered by contemporary international society, the use of arbitral tribunals and the International Court of Justice, and the relationship of International Law to Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.

Mr. Frank dealt with the problems and methods of peaceful settlement of disputes, bringing into focus current issues on today's international scene.

Mr. Reis examined the U.N., its specialized agencies and regional organizations, the Outer Space Treaty and specific decisions of the International Court of Justice.

Professor Henkin presented a seminar on American Law, the Constitutional framework, powers of the President and Congress, treaties and treaty making, statutes (local and federal) and their impact on the local, federal and international scene.

Mr. Futterman lectured on the Law of the Sea with special attention given to the Tonkin Gulf and Pueblo incidents.

Mr. Aldrich examined Defense Alliances.

Mr. Salans presented a seminar on the Use of Force with special attention given to the U.N. Charter, the Korean War, Viet-Nam, and the Arab-Israel crisis.

Mr. Smith covered the Security and Consular Affairs, Diplomatic Immunity and Privileges, Consular Conventions, and the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Professor Chayes, the former Legal Adviser for the Department, dis-

cussed the Legal Process and the Role of Law in the Formulation of Foreign Policy and in the Conduct of Diplomacy.

Mr. Belman conducted the last session of the course, concerning Economic Problems and International Law (International Trade, GATT, Multilateral and Bilateral AID, U.S. Business Abroad and Sovereign Immunity).

The Course has generated so many requests for a repeat performance that the Foreign Service Institute is scheduling another week-long course this fall.

SCHEDULE OF SHORT COURSES AT FSI

PROGRAM	MAY	JUNE	JULY	LENGTH OF COURSE
SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES				
<i>Administrative Training</i>				
Budget and Fiscal Operations	6	..	..	8 weeks
<i>Consular Training</i>				
Consular Operations	..	10	..	2 weeks
Immigration Law and Visa Regulations	..	..	..	18 months
Nationality Law and Consular Procedures	..	..	..	18 months
<i>Economic and Commercial Training</i>				
Economic Review Course	..	..	22	5 weeks
Foreign Service Economic Studies	..	..	15	22 weeks
International Trade Expansion	6	..	..	4 weeks
<i>Political Training</i>				
Foreign Affairs Management Seminar	..	3	..	2 weeks
Science, Technology, and Foreign Affairs	6	..	..	1 week
<i>Junior Officer Training</i>				
Basic Course	..	24	..	6 weeks
<i>Communication Skills</i>				
Effective Writing	14	..	..	12 hours
Public Speaking	..	25	..	24 hours
<i>Clerical Training</i>				
Stenography	6	..	..	10 weeks
Typing	6	..	..	10 weeks
English	6	..	..	10 weeks
Advanced Secretarial Practices and Procedures	..	24	..	6 weeks
Foreign Service Secretarial Training	27	24	22	4 days
<i>Executive Development</i>				
Executive Studies	5	..	..	1 week
<i>Orientation</i>				
Departmental Officer Orientation	13	10	8	4 days
Departmental Clerical Orientation	6	3	1,29	4 days
General Foreign Service Orientation	13	10	8	2 weeks
Wives' Seminar	6	3	8	2 weeks
VETS Program	20	..	..	1 week
CENTER FOR AREA AND COUNTRY STUDIES				
<i>Area Studies</i>				
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	27	..	..	3 weeks
Near East and North Africa	27	24	22	3 weeks
Africa, Sub-Sahara	27	24	22	3 weeks
South Asia	27	24	22	3 weeks
Southeast Asia	27	24	22	3 weeks
East Asia	27	..	..	3 weeks
Latin America	27	24	22	3 weeks
<i>Special Studies</i>				
Orientation for American Grantees	20	17	8	1 week
SCHOOL OF LANGUAGE STUDIES				
French	20	17	15	20 weeks
German	20	..	15	20/32 weeks
Greek	20	..	..	24/44 weeks
Italian	20	..	15	20 weeks
Portuguese	..	..	15	20/24 weeks
Spanish	20	17	15	20/24 weeks
Thai	20	..	..	24/44 weeks
<i>Viet-Nam Training Center</i>				
Viet-Nam Training Center	13	24	..	3/40 weeks
<i>National Interdepartmental Seminar</i>				
National Seminar	..	..	8	4 weeks

DISCOUNT TOURISM

New Hospitality Cards Encourage Travel to United States

About two million Hospitality Cards entitling foreign visitors to discounts in the United States and free admission to certain tourist attractions are being issued by the U.S. Travel Service.

Americans residing abroad, including Foreign Service personnel, are eligible to receive the cards.

This was pointed out in a message to the field by Henry L. Pitts, Jr., Chief, International Business Affairs Division, Commercial Affairs and Business Activities, Bureau of Economic Affairs.

The U.S. Travel Service is distributing the Hospitality Cards to members of the travel industry in 11 language versions: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Japanese.

The cards, which became effective May 1, are playing a major part in the U.S. Government campaign to

Air Fares Reduced

Effective April 24, the U.S. and foreign scheduled airlines operating over the North Atlantic began offering substantially reduced fares for family members travelling from Europe and the Middle East to the United States.

The reduced fares provide an additional incentive for travel to the U.S., thereby contributing to improving the travel portion of the U.S. balance of payments.

The action of the international airlines is in line with President Johnson's Balance of Payments Program and the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Travel headed by Ambassador Robert M. McKinney.

Adoption of the reduced fares was made possible by unanimous agreement among more than 80 airlines which are members of the International Air Transport Association, and by the approval of the fares by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board and the aeronautical authorities of the other governments concerned.

Officials pointed out, as one example, that the new fare schedule makes it possible for a family of four to fly economy class from London to New York, and return, for \$1,030, rather than for \$1,600.

lure overseas visitors to this country as part of the Balance of Payments program. (See NEWS LETTER, April.)

Mr. Pitts explained that a Hospitality Card can be obtained when the traveler purchases his ticket—from an airline, a steamship company, or a travel agent.

The cards—valid for 90 days—will identify travelers eligible for discounts on services that include transportation, hotels, motels, car rental companies, and restaurants.

Some discounts have restrictions. "It would be advisable for the traveler to make as many reservations as possible before he leaves his home country," Mr. Pitts said.

CS Annuities Are Increased by 3.9%

A 3.9 percent cost-of-living increase in Civil Service annuities went into effect May 1.

Because of existing statutes, the increase came automatically through a rise of more than 3 percent in the Consumer Price Index. The last such annuity adjustment was effective January 1, 1967.

John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, advised President Johnson that the increase meant monthly payments to the retired Federal employees and their survivors involved increased by an average of \$9 a month.

A Department Notice pointed out that the increase did not apply to participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System.

The Notice also explained that any employee eligible for an immediate annuity who retired under the Civil Service Retirement and Disability System on or before April 30 received the 3.9 percent cost-of-living increase.

Thomas in Refugee Post

John F. Thomas is the new head of AID's refugee operations in Vietnam. He had directed the Cuban Refugee program at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare since 1963.

In Saigon, Mr. Thomas directs an expanded team of 96 refugee officers.

One-Stop Inspection To Speed Travelers Through N.Y. Airport

A one-stop inspection system designed to cut port-of-entry red tape for incoming travelers by about 50 percent will be given a trial test at the John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York, the White House announced last month.

Under the system—scheduled to begin no later than June 15—all passengers and carry-on baggage will be checked through the Kennedy International Airport by a single officer representing all four concerned Federal agencies—Immigration, Customs, Agriculture, and Public Health.

The one-man multi-agency inspection will be reinforced with a system of monitoring by specialists from each agency, plus computerized information, to provide the existing level of overall security without, in most cases, slowing down the speed-up process. A certain percentage of incoming travelers will be subject to normal baggage inspection.

A one-stop inspection for incoming travelers was among the recommendations in the recent report to President Johnson of the Industry-Government Commission on Travel.

The new setup will apply to Americans returning to this country as well as to foreign tourists whose travel to the United States is being encouraged to help right the U.S. balance of payments position.

If the one-stop inspection system proves successful at the Kennedy International Airport, it may be extended to other international ports.

Department Employee Visits President Tubman

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia warmly received Mrs. Doris H. Artis, Supervisory Accounting Clerk in the Passport Office, during his recent visit to the United States.

Mrs. Artis—a Stiles—and other members of the Stiles family were the President's guests at Blair House. Her grandmother and his grandmother were sisters.

"It was the first time I had met our very illustrious relative," Mrs. Artis recalled. "The President was most cordial—a gracious host. He was happy to meet some of the members of the Stiles clan and asked us to keep in touch with him through correspondence. He also invited us to visit his country."

Linguists

The following Foreign Service personnel have been tested for language proficiency by the Department's Testing Unit, and have achieved the fluent or bilingual level in one or more foreign languages.

According to the definitions of language proficiency, the rating of "4" indicates the specialist level, and a "5" rating indicates educated bilingual competency. The "S" stands for the spoken language proficiency; the "R" for reading proficiency.

FRENCH—St. John A. Bargas, FSO-4, S-4, R-4; Holsey G. Handyside, FSO-3, S-4, R-4; Richard Hawkins, FSO-1, S-4, R-4; Norman C. LaBrie, FSO-6, S-4+, R-4+; Frederick O. Shoup, FSO-6, S-4+, R-4+; and A. Joseph Williams, FSO-5, S-4; R-4+.

GERMAN—J. Richard Bock, FSO-7, S-4, R-4+; Norman C. LaBrie, FSO-6, S-4, R-4; Walter O. Loehr, FSO-2, S-4, R-4+; David S. J. Manbey, FSO-3, S-4, R-4; Nancy V. Rawls, FSO-3, S-4, R-4; John P. Shaw, FSO-2, S-4, R-4; Frederick O. Shoup, FSO-6, S-4, R-4; and Frederick N. Spotts, FSO-5, S-4+, R-4+.

ITALIAN—Henry A. Holmes, FSO-4, S-4, R-4+.

JAPANESE—Edward M. Featherstone, FSO-6, S-4+, R-4.

NORWEGIAN—George Anderson, FSO-4, S-4+, R-4.

POLISH—Janina M. Bonczek, FSO-7, S-5, R-5.

PORTUGUESE—Roger P. Hipkind, FSO-4, S-4+, R-4+; and Howard W. Potter, FSO-4, S-4, R-4.

RUSSIAN—Raymond L. Garthoff, FSR-1, S-4, R-4.

SPANISH—Janina M. Bonczek, FSO-7, S-4, R-4; Malcolm H. Butler, FSO-7, S-4, R-4; William F. Keyes, FSO-2, S-4, R-4; James Maish, FSO-4, S-4, R-4; David T. Paton, FSS-3, S-4, R-4; and Robert F. Woodward, FSO-CM, S-4, R-5.

THAI—David K. Edminster, FSO-5, S-4, R-4.

A new International Development Intern program (IDI) designed to attract and train young professional career officers has been launched by AID.

IDI replaced AID's Junior Officer and Management Intern training plans that had separately prepared candidates for its foreign and domestic service respectively.

HOW IS YOUR GEOGRAPHY?

By G. Etzel Percy, The Geographer

LATIN AMERICAN CITIES

Assuming we all know the capitals of the Latin American countries it will be well to turn to other important cities of the area for this month's quiz. In column "A" are listed 15 Latin American countries and in column "B" are the largest cities in these countries which are not national capitals or in the immediate area of the capitals. In the blank spaces provided write in the correct symbol to link up the appropriate city for each of the countries.

Column A	Column B	
1. Argentina	A. Arequipa	15-G
2. Bolivia	B. Cochabamba	14-I
3. Brazil	C. Colon	13-L
4. Chile	D. Guadalajara	12-A
5. Colombia	E. Guayaquil	11-C
6. Ecuador	F. Leon	10-F
7. Honduras	G. Maracaibo	9-D
8. Jamaica	H. Medellin	8-I
9. Mexico	I. Montego Bay	7-W
10. Nicaragua	J. Paysandu	6-E
11. Panama	K. Rosario	5-H
12. Peru	L. San Fernando	4-O
13. Trinidad and Tobago	M. San Pedro Sula	3-N
14. Uruguay	N. Sao Paulo	2-B
15. Venezuela	O. Valparaiso	1-K

ANSWERS:

Courier Survives Crash That Killed 123

Thomas W. Taylor, 36, a U.S. Diplomatic Courier, was one of six survivors of a plane crash in South Africa last month that killed 123 persons.

The jetliner carrying 129 persons, including a crew of 12, crashed shortly after it had taken off on a scheduled commercial flight from Johannesburg to London, with four stops en route.

Mr. Taylor suffered a fractured chest bone, a dislocated thumb, a broken tooth, a leg injury, and minor cuts and bruises.

His diplomatic pouch was recovered.

In a telephone conversation later with James R. Vandivier, Regional Diplomatic Courier Officer in the Department, Mr. Taylor said the crash was "like a bad dream—it was a miracle I survived."

Press accounts said that when rescuers found Mr. Taylor beside the wreckage, he told them:

"Don't worry about me. See to the others."

Mr. Taylor, whose address in the Washington area is 928 South George

Mason Drive, Arlington, Va., joined the Courier Service in July, 1958.

At present, he is assigned to the Department. He left Washington on his ill-fated trip April 5, and would have been "on the road" until May 3—on that particular assignment.

In his years as a Diplomatic Courier, Mr. Taylor has flown an estimated 2.5 million miles.

Prior to being assigned to the Department he worked out of Regional Courier offices in Panama, Manila, and Frankfurt.

Department Has New Foreign Policy Film

A new film, "From Where I Sit," has been released by the Department. It runs 27 minutes in black and white.

The film examines two foreign policy issues.

No solutions are offered; the purpose of the film is simply to help provide the viewer with the necessary "tools" to come to his own conclusions.

Prints of "From Where I Sit" may be borrowed without charge from the Department's Films Officer, Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs.



Mr. Taylor

NEW DIRECTIVES ISSUED

Organization

The first checklist has been issued for I FAM (TL:ORG-17).

General

The Consular Agency at Basel, Switzerland, was officially closed on March 30, 1968 (FAMC-500).

Procedures for controlling new or revised administrative reports were clarified for the benefit of Foreign Service posts (TL:GEN-105).

Foreign Service posts may request at any time from the Department the types and number of publications and documents they need to carry out their responsibilities (TL:GEN-106).

Fees for authentication services performed by the Department were revised from \$1.50 to \$2.00, effective November 27, 1967 (TL:GEN-1023).

Personnel

Social security contribution rates by employee and employer are 4.4 percent for 1968. A social security beneficiary is required to report to the Social Security Administration when he begins working and expects to earn over \$1,680 a year (TL:PER-220).

Civil Service retirement coverage for local employees is discontinued if type of employment is changed to other than a conditional or permanent appointment (TL:PER-221 and TL:PER:H-23).

Two exceptions to maximum time in class provisions concerning Foreign Service officers classes 4 and below were announced in TL:PER-222.

Current organizational units in personnel operations are reflected in Departmental regulations (TL:PER-1054). A checklist of current pages for Department regulations was issued (TL:PER-1056).

A Wage Board employee has the right to appeal to the Department and to the Civil Service Commission for the review of the classification of his position (TL:PER-1055).

Finance

Reporting requirements for the semi-annual special report on international disbursements and refunds have been revised and codified in 4 FAM 339 (TL:FIN-104).

Posts may pay a claim against the United States for amounts due a deceased creditor, other than employees, in certain circumstances (TL:FIN-105).

Account Structure and Classification Codes in Appendix A to 4 FAM have been revised (TL:FIN-106).

Scheduling of uncurrent depository checks requires one additional copy for the Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department (Uniform State/USIA regulations). New sections concerning cash accounting and disposition of vouchers were added (TL:FIN-107).

The Treasury Department has designed a new form TUS-5401, Payment Voucher On Letter of Credit, to replace the present SF-218, Payment Voucher On Letter of Credit used for advance financing of Federal programs (TL:FIN-1002).

General Services

Foreign-flag ships for official travel

may be used only when (1) air travel is determined to be hazardous or detrimental to the traveler's health or well-being and (2) no American-flag ships are available. (Uniform State/AID/USIA TL:GS-96).

To eliminate unneeded material sent to Foreign Service posts, the Department will periodically request posts to list publications and documents received from the Department which should be discontinued or the quantity of which should be changed (TL:GS-1037).

Claims for loss or damage to shipments of supplies and equipment occurring before arrival at the foreign port of entry are made directly with the shipper (TL:GS-94).

Per diem rates in the Virgin Islands and various locations in Alaska have been changed by Department of Defense Civilian Personnel Per Diem Bulletins 7 and 8 (Uniform State/AID/USIA TL:GS-95).

The cost of automobile parking fees,

ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls may be allowed when an employee uses his personal car while on official business (TL:GS-1035).

When considering the establishment of activities to purchase commercial products and services and also when such activities are reactivated, expanded, modernized, or replaced, Departmental officers are to consult the Director of Operations (O/OPR) (TL:GS-1036).

Consular Affairs

Extensive revisions were made to regulations concerning services performed by our Foreign Service posts for other Federal agencies. Major changes include: emergency medical services and educational benefits for veterans; schooling for children of Social Security beneficiaries; Treasury checks, and illicit traffic and drug abuse control. (TL:CON-33)

Educational and Cultural Affairs

The responsibilities of binational Commissions, posts, and the cooperating agencies in the handling of communications on academic exchanges are explained in TL:CU-17.

Introducing MED's Dr. Harold Sadin

This is another in a series of introductions to the more than 30 physicians who serve the Department's Medical Division (MED) as examining doctors and staff consultants. The majority of these doctors are certified specialists. Many are on the teaching staffs of the three Washington, D.C., medical schools.

Doctor Harold Sadin, an Internist, is the consultant in pulmonary diseases on the examining staff of the Office of the Medical Director.

Doctor Sadin, who has an A.B. degree from Hamilton College, was graduated from Albany Medical College in 1952. In his academic years he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha, both scholastic honorary fraternities.

After interning at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, he did a residency in Internal Medicine at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, and at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver, Colorado.

He was later assigned to Clark Air Force Base, Philippine Islands, where he was Assistant Chief of Medicine and Chief of the Tuberculosis Section. At this time he first worked with Foreign Service personnel.

After military service he served a Fellowship at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and later came to Washington to enter private practice. Dr. Sadin teaches at George Washington University where he holds an appointment as Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine.

He is certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine and is a fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians and the American Thoracic Society. He and his associates have recently been named as medical advisers to the World Bank and IMF.



Dr. Sadin

Consular Service Ending in Basel and Port Elizabeth

The Consular Agency at Basel, Switzerland, was officially closed on March 30. Effective April 1, all functions formerly handled by Basel were transferred to the American Embassy at Bern.

The Consulate at Port Elizabeth, Republic of South Africa, will be closed on June 1. Services offered at Port Elizabeth will be transferred to the Consulates General at Cape Town and Durban.

RA Helps Sponsor See-America Tour For German Locals

The State-USIA Recreation Association in cooperation with the State Department, the Department of Defense, and other related agencies is launching a "See America" travel program. The first flight is scheduled to leave Frankfurt on Sept. 7.

This pilot flight is open to all Foreign Service local employees of posts in Germany. Weichlein & Co., Frankfurt, will be handling the local details of individual travelers. Information and brochures have been forwarded to all posts in Germany. The cost of the flight from Frankfurt to John F. Kennedy Airport, New York, is \$165.

While in the U.S., tours of eight days, two weeks, and 25 days will cost about \$167, \$339, and \$695 per person, respectively, when two are sharing a room. The price is slightly higher for single occupancy.

American U.S. Government employees will be eligible to participate in this program on an available space basis only. If any American should wish to travel stateside on the charter, he should contact our mission in Bonn or Mr. Weichlein to be put on a waiting list.

Picnic Report—The Recreation Association has scheduled its annual picnic for June 29. It will again be held at Fort Hunt in Virginia, where there will be pony rides, softball games, horseshoes, bingo and many other activities.

The theme from last year of "Gay Nineties" was such a success that the committee decided to update it a little this year to the "Roaring Twenties." Prizes will be awarded to the most authentic and interesting dress.

The Recreation Association has mailed to all Administrative officers at oversea posts two catalogs, one from A. G. Spalding and one from Capitol Records. A 20 percent discount on Spalding equipment and a 30 percent discount on Capitol Records and tapes are now effective. Shortly, the Association will be mailing a catalog listing the various items carried in the State Department Discount Store, along with a few additional items. The store discounts are substantially below retail costs.

Only Association members may make purchases from the catalogs. For further information see your Administrative officer.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATIONS

Recent publications listed below are for sale at the GPO Bookstore, Room 1419, New State, or by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Department and Foreign Service
Diplomatic List, February 1968. Price 35¢ a copy; subscription \$1.25 domestic, \$2.50 foreign.

International Law
Digest of International Law (Whitman's), Volume XI (2/68). No. 8354. \$4.50

Foreign Affairs Research
FAR Horizons (Bimonthly publication of the inter-agency Foreign Area Research Coordination Group) (3/68). No. 2. 15¢ single copy; subscription \$1 domestic, \$1.25 foreign.

Viet-Nam Information Notes
Opinions of Asian and Pacific Leaders (3/68). No. 11 (revised). No. 8363. 5¢

Department of State Film Discussion Guides
From Where I Sit. No. 8362. 5¢
The World at the UN Plaza. No. 8370. 5¢

Treaties
Demarcation of the International Boundary (Chamizal), U.S.-Mexico (10/27/67 and 10/28/67). TIAS 6372. 35¢

Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-Morocco (10/27/67). TIAS 6384. 5¢
Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-Tunisia (11/6/67). TIAS 6385. 5¢
World Health Organization (5/22/67). TIAS 6393. 10¢
Double Taxation—Taxes on Income, U.S.-Belgium (12/11/67). TIAS 6394. 5¢

Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-Ghana (12/18/67). TIAS 6397. 5¢
Trade, U.S.-Argentina (12/18 and 27/67). TIAS 6402. 5¢
Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-Democratic Republic of the Congo (12/15 and 21/67). TIAS 6404. 5¢
Alien Amateur Radio Operations, U.S.-Finland (12/15 and 27/67). TIAS 6406. 5¢

Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-India (12/30/67) TIAS 6414. 5¢
Investment Guaranties, U.S.-Senegal (6/12/63) TIAS 6417. 5¢
Slavery, U.S.-Other Governments (9/7/56). TIAS 6418. 20¢

Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-Pakistan (12/26/67). TIAS 6422. 5¢
Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961 (Addition of Codexime to Schedule I) U.N. (12/27/67). TIAS 6423. 5¢

Exchange of Publications, U.S.-Other Governments (12/3/58). TIAS 6438. 15¢

Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents, U.S.-Other Governments (12/3/58 and 10/18/60). TIAS 6439. 15¢

Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-Vietnam (1/15/68). TIAS 6440. 5¢
Air Transport Services, U.S.-Indonesia (1/15/68). TIAS 6441. 5¢
Ryukyu Islands, U.S.-Japan, 1/19/68). TIAS 6442. 10¢

Military Bases in the Philippines, U.S.-Philippines (1/13/68 and 1/23/68). TIAS 6443. 5¢
Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-Sierra Leone (1/23/68). TIAS 6444. 10¢

Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-Uruguay (1/19/68). TIAS 6445. 15¢
Geodetic Survey, U.S.-Mali (1/17/68). TIAS 6446. 5¢

Protocol for Further Prolongation on International Sugar Agreement of 1958, U.S.-Other Governments (11/15/66). TIAS 6447. 20¢

Economic and Technical Cooperation, U.S.-Tanzania (2/8/68). TIAS 6448. 10¢

Air Transport Services, U.S.-Mexico (9/19/67). TIAS 6449. 5¢
Tracking Station in Bermuda, U.S., U.K., and Northern Ireland (1/17/68). TIAS 6450. 5¢

Economic and Social Development-Sino-American Fund, U.S.-Republic of China (2/2/68). TIAS 6451. 10¢

Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-Ghana (2/9/68 and 2/21/68). TIAS 6454. 5¢

Agricultural Commodities, U.S.-Republic of Korea (2/24/68). TIAS 6454. 5¢

Background Notes

Each of these pamphlets—short, factual studies of countries and territories—is priced at 5 cents:

Austria, No. 7955; Bahrain, No. 8013; Iran, No. 7760; Paraguay, No. 8098; Southern Yemen, No. 8368.

Health Insurance Open Season Set for '69

The next open season for the Federal Employees Health Benefits program has been scheduled for November 10-28, 1969, by the Civil Service Commission. There will be no open season in 1968.

Eligible employees who are not enrolled in a health benefits plan will be permitted to enroll during the open season in 1969.

At the same time, employees who are already enrolled in a plan will be able to change to another option of the plan they are in.

Also, employees who are enrolled for self only may change to a family-type enrollment in the same or a different plan or option. Changes made by employees during the open season will become effective at the beginning of the first pay period in 1970.

Edward S. Crocker, Retired Ambassador, Dies at 72

Retired Ambassador Edward S. Crocker, 72, who had served as the U.S. envoy to Iraq from 1948 to 1952, died in New York City on April 6.

Mr. Crocker joined the diplomatic service in 1922 and retired in 1954. During his distinguished career he held such assignments as Chargé d'Affaires in Stockholm, First Secretary in Tokyo, Deputy Chief of Mission in Lisbon, Deputy Chief of Mission and Chargé d'Affaires in Warsaw, and Ambassador to Iraq.

He leaves his wife, Lispenard Seabury Crocker, of New York City, a daughter, Mrs. Marshall Green, of 5063 Millwood Lane, N.W., wife of the U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia; and three grandchildren.

Alexander de Bilderling

Alexander de Bilderling, 46, a Political Officer in the Office of the Permanent U.S. Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris, died on April 15.

Mr. de Bilderling joined the Foreign Service in 1956 and was assigned as a Political Officer in Frankfurt. He served in the Department from 1958 to 1963 and then was assigned as an Attaché in Paris. He was named a Political Officer in January 1966.

He is survived by his wife, the former Mary E. Roberts, and his mother, the Baroness deBilderling, who lives in Cannes, France.

Mrs. Elisabeth Campbell

JERUSALEM

Mrs. Elisabeth Campbell, wife of FSO Stephen James Campbell, U.S. Consul General here, died on April 12. She was born Marie-Elisabeth Barbier, the daughter of a French industrialist, in Nice and spent her early years in Paris where she was educated in a convent school. Active in the resistance against the German occupation in World War II, she operated as an intelligence agent in French headquarters in London.

She later worked with Belgian and French groups, then organized her own group, called the *Vaneau* network, and pursued her activities until her arrest by the Gestapo on June 18, 1943. She was liberated in April 1945.

For her wartime services, she was awarded the American Medal of

OBITUARIES

Freedom with Bronze Palm; the French Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre; the United Kingdom King's Medal for Courage; the Belgian Resistance Medal; and five other French service ribbons.

Mrs. Campbell leaves her husband, whom she married in November 1945 when he was Assistant Military Air Attaché in the U.S. Embassy, Paris; two sons, Sean, a student at Hobart College in Geneva, New York, and Patrick, now at Webster Academy in Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Drennan

Guy Drennan, 45, an Intelligence Research Specialist in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and his wife, Charlene, 44, drowned in a boating accident in Aquia Creek, near Stafford, Virginia, on April 20.

Mr. Drennan joined the Department in 1961 after 20 years of Army service. He was serving in the Office of Current Intelligence Indication (RCI) in the Bureau.

They are survived by two daughters, Pamela Shewmaker, of 17033 King James Way, Gaithersburg, Maryland, and Deborah Ann, a student at Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas. The Drennans lived at 8619 Thames Street, Springfield, Virginia.

Edward G. Miller

Edward G. Miller, 56, who served as Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs from 1949 through 1952 under Secretary Dean Acheson, died at his home in New York City on April 15.

A lawyer, Mr. Miller joined the Department in 1941. He later held assignments as Assistant Chief of the Foreign Funds Control Division; Special Assistant to the U.S. Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro; and as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary in Washington.

Mr. Miller, whose marriage to the former Carol H. Prichitt ended in divorce, leaves two daughters, Jane, of the home in New York, and Mrs. Cyrus Harvey of Cambridge; his mother, Mrs. Edward G. Miller, Sr., of Charlottesville, Va.; two sisters, Mrs. Harold Knight, of Charleston, W. Va., and Mrs. Robert Bovard, of Esmont, Va., and a brother, John E., of San Francisco.

Charles A. Livengood, Retired Career Minister

Charles A. Livengood, 81, a retired Career Minister, died at his home in Washington on April 14.

Mr. Livengood, who joined the Foreign Service in 1921, held many posts abroad including that of Commercial Attaché at Lisbon, Rome, and Bogota. He later served as an Adviser to the U.S. Mission at Algiers and as the U.S. Representative on the Council of International Authority for the Ruhr. He retired in 1952.

He leaves his wife, the former Adelaide R. Lamphere; a daughter, Mrs. William L. Finger, of New Canaan, Conn.; two grandchildren, and three great grandchildren. He lived at 3214 Porter Street, N.W.

William F. Goga

William F. Goga, 32, Communications Supervisor in the Communications Center, Office of Communications, died on April 26. He suffered fatal injury in an automobile accident.

Mr. Goga joined the Department in 1959 and served in the Office of Communications since then.

He leaves his wife, June; two daughters, Pamela and Ann; and a son, Gerald. He lived at 4809 Sprayer Street, Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Vivian B. W. Hall

Mrs. Vivian Bagnell Williams Hall, wife of Ben H. Hall, a U.S. Information Agency officer presently serving as Administrative and Security Officer at the U.S. Embassy at Accra, died on April 15. She was 61.

Mrs. Hall leaves her husband; a son, Ben H. Hall II; a daughter, Vivian Therese; two children by a previous marriage, Robert Williams and Mrs. Patricia Almenar, both of New York City; and a brother, William E. Bagnell, of Suffern, New York.

Miss Cornelia B. Bassel

Miss Cornelia B. Bassel, who was Assistant to the Director of the Foreign Service Officers Training School during World War II, died at the Washington Hospital Center on April 14. She was 93.

She leaves three nieces, Mrs. John E. Lee, of Fayetteville, W. Va., Mrs. Norman LeFave of Del Ray Beach, Fla., and Mrs. Watson Atkins of Indianapolis, and a nephew, John B. Watson, also of Indianapolis. She lived at 3334 Reservoir Road, N.W.

BUREAU ACTIVITIES

"S" Area

Secretary Rusk addressed the National Convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors at its luncheon meeting in Washington, D.C., April 17.

The Secretary attended SEATO, Seven Nation, and ANZUS Meetings in Wellington, New Zealand, April 2-5, and met with Australian Prime Minister Gorton and other officials in Canberra, April 6 and 7. Mrs. Rusk accompanied the Secretary, as did his Special Assistant, Harry W. Shlaudeman, and Jane Rothe and Virginia Wallace of his staff. Also included in the Secretary's party were Ernest K. Lindley, Special Assistant to the Secretary; Robert L. Mott, Assistant Executive Officer, Executive Secretariat; Daniel O'Donohue and George Kelly, Secretariat Staff Officers; and Maria Gardosik and Ann Grier, secretaries, Secretariat Staff.

Under Secretary Nicholas deB. Katzenbach attended CENTO meetings in London, April 21-25. Philip B. Heymann, Larry S. Eagleburger and Jacquelyn M. Taylor, of his immediate staff, accompanied him. Included in the party were Robert G. Houdek, Marion L. Gribble, Ellen Johnson and Nancy Marshall, all of the Executive Secretariat.

Eugene V. Rostow, Under Secretary for Political Affairs, spoke at the Conference on American Foreign and Defense Policy held at the University of Utah, April 10, and also addressed the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, D.C., April 17.

William B. Macomber, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, spoke to students of the Ohio Fellows Program of Ohio University at a meeting in Washington, D.C., March 29.

On April 18, Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen, Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs, visited the Norfolk, Virginia, headquarters of Admiral E. P. Holmes, USN, Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) and Commander in Chief Atlantic and U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Ambassador Bohlen was briefed by both SACLANT and U.S. Atlantic



NANDI—Secretary and Mrs. Rusk are greeted by Ratu K. K. T. Mara, the Chief Minister of Fiji, during the Secretary's stopover in Fiji on the return flight from the SEATO Conference in Wellington. Ratu Mara visited Washington in 1967.

Fleet staff officers and was given a helicopter tour of nearby military installations. He was accompanied by Philip J. Farley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Politico-Military Affairs (G/PM); Captain Mayo Hadden, USN, also of G/PM; Charles W. Bray, III, Special Assistant to Ambassador Bohlen; and Robie M. H. Palmer of European Regional Politico-Military Affairs. Arrangements for the visit were made by Terry B. Sanders, Jr., Political Adviser to Admiral Holmes and the Atlantic Command.

G/PM sponsored a Politico-Military Conference on April 8 and 9 at the National Interdepartmental Seminar, Arlington, Virginia. It was attended by approximately 55 persons, including Political Advisers,

State Department Advisers or faculty members at service schools, and State officers assigned to the Pentagon. The conference, the first of its kind, resulted in an exchange of information and views between those directly concerned with politico-military matters. Mr. Farley and John Ausland, Director for Combined Policy, G/PM, moderated the sessions. Ambassador Bohlen addressed the conference on April 8, identifying the exchange of officers between State and Defense as one of the more important means for achieving interdepartmental unity of action in matters affecting national security. Then Mr. Farley, and Howard P. Mace, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel, assessed the exchange program with a view to



TUNIS—Ambassador Francis Russell discusses with members of the American Women's Club the history of ancient Carthage. They are shown on the Byrsa hilltop, mythical birthplace of the Carthage of Virgil's Aeneid. Below is the Bay of Tunis.

correcting any problems inhibiting its effectiveness.

Leon Sloss, G/PM, travelled to The Hague for the NATO Nuclear Planning Group Meeting on April 18 and 19. He also visited Brussels and London for consultation with local government and Embassy officials.

Ambassador Robert McClintock and General Robert Wood, of the Special State-Defense Study Group, made a tour of US facilities in the Pacific, accompanied by Leslie Brown, G/PM.

Ambassador Graham Martin, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Refugee and Migration Affairs, presented a personal message from the President at the 10th Anniversary luncheon of the U.S. Committee for Refugees in New York City, April 17. On April 23, Ambassador Martin participated in a panel on "The Environment of the '70s" at Corning, New York.

Donald L. McKernan, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife (S/FW), addressed a Conference on the Future of the U.S. Fishing Industry, held at the University of Washington in Seattle, March 24-27, and on April 8 spoke at a Conference on Shellfish Culture in Long Island, New York.

Mr. McKernan and Wilvan G. Van Campen, S/FW, were members of the U.S. Delegation to the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission's Twentieth Annual Meeting,

held in Panama City, Panama, April 2-4, and the Seventh Special Intergovernmental Meeting on the Conservation of Yellowfin Tuna which immediately followed the meeting of the Tuna Commission.

Stuart Blow, S/FW, was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission, held in Moscow, April 8-12.

Burdick H. Brittin, S/FW, travelled to New York, March 19-22, for consultations with various delegations to the U.N. General Assembly concerning international fisheries matters, and on April 11 addressed members of the International Relations Club at Union College in Schenectady, New York.

Dean F. Peterson, Dean of the School of Engineering at Utah State University, has been named as Director, Office of Water-for-Peace (M/WP), replacing Ambassador Robert F. Woodward, Interim Director.

Lannon Walker, S/S-S; Thomas E. Mossellem, S/S-EX; and Fran Hess, S/S-S, served with the Presidential Party on the President's recent trip to Hawaii.

Henry Boudreau, Executive Officer for the "S" area, served as Department liaison officer on the Vice President's recent trip to Mexico City.

Recent Junior Foreign Service officer assignments in the "S" area include: Lee Peters, and William R.

Falkner, to S/FW; Alfred Neal, to the Office of Congressional Relations; and Victor Gray, to G/PM.

Miriam M. Santos, formerly with the Office of the Chief of Protocol, has been named as secretary to Under Secretary Katzenbach, replacing Helen P. Abdouch.

Robert H. Wenzel, Director of the Operations Center (S/S-O), and James F. Relph, Jr., Deputy Director, S/S-O, briefed some attendees of the Foreign Policy Conference for Broadcasters and Editors on the workings of the Secretariat and the Operations Center.

J. Stewart Cottman, formerly assigned to Bordeaux, has reported for duty as a Department Operations Officer in S/S-O.

Mary C. Curran, formerly with the White House, has reported for secretarial duty with Mr. Rostow's office.

Eileen A. Kelly has joined the secretarial staff of S/S-S.

Enid Little, of Ambassador at Large W. Averell Harriman's staff, has joined the Office of Munitions Control.

Edna Brown, formerly of Munitions Control, is now with S/FW.

African Affairs

Assistant Secretary Joseph Palmer, 2nd, and Samuel Z. Westerfield, Deputy Assistant Secretary, accompanied a group of African Ambassadors to Atlanta, Georgia, to attend the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Mr. Palmer addressed the recent African Symposium on "Current Foreign Policy Problems in Africa," and Deputy Assistant Secretary Thomas H. E. Quimby spoke on "African Peoples and Nation Building."

Mr. Westerfield spoke before the Annapolis Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority on the subject, "American Negro Heritage and Culture."

On April 8, Roy T. Haverkamp, former Congo (Kinshasa) Country Officer, replaced Peter Sebastian as Country Officer for Senegal, Mauritania and The Gambia. Mr. Sebastian is now Country Officer for Algeria. Richard C. Matheron replaced Mr. Haverkamp.

On April 9, Mr. Sebastian addressed the New York State Council for Social Studies on the subject, "Urban Civil Rights Crisis and U.S. Foreign Policy."

Hume Horan, Country Officer, Northern Africa, accompanied the Libyan Minister of Youth and Sports,

Ahmed Swaidiq, on a visit to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Cape Kennedy and Niagara Falls from March 26 to April 5.

On April 11, Fred L. Hadsel, Director, Office of Inter-African Affairs, spoke before the African Studies Program at Northwestern University on "The Last Two Decades of U.S. Policy Towards Africa." He took part in a roundtable discussion of Africa at the Foreign Affairs Conference for the News Media on April 15, and on April 19 attended a conference of directors of African studies programs in American universities, held at Syracuse, New York.

Peter Spicer, Placement Officer on the Executive Director's staff, spoke on "Changing Trends in Education in West Africa" at West Virginia State College, March 22.

Nicholas Feld, Country Director, Eastern Africa (AFE), addressed the National War College and the Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy on the topic of Eastern Africa. Mr. Feld also attended the National Interdepartmental Seminar, where he chaired the African Group from February 26 to March 22.

Robert Remole, Country Officer, AFE, spoke before the National War College Africa Group on the subject of Kenya.

John Anderegg, also a Country Officer in AFE, attended a course in Theories of International Relations from April 8 to 12.

The following personnel visited AF on consultation recently:

Sharon M. O'Malley, secretary from Accra, assigned to Berlin; Daniel K. Webster, Political Officer, Tripoli; Ralph R. Westfall, Political Officer from Dakar, assigned to Casablanca; Edwin H. Zimmerman, Building Services Specialist, Lagos; Robert D. Brown, FSO from Bamako, assigned to the Department; Paul F. Jenner, Administrative Officer from Lubumbashi, resigning; Kathleen M. Clifford, secretary, Khartoum; John F. Gleason, Telecommunications Assistant, Monrovia; J. Donald Griffin, Communications and Records Assistant from Benghazi, assigned to Nairobi;

James E. Balsitis, Communications and Records Officer, Bangui; Doris M. Luellen, Supervising and Management Officer from Nairobi, assigned to Santa Domingo; T. Roosevelt, FSO, Ouagadougou; Gerri Maksimowicz, secretary, Mogadiscio; Richard Tinker, Communications and Records Assistant, Lagos; Elizabeth F. Sanphy, secretary, Lusaka;

Albert G. Johnson, Political Officer, Tananarive; Emily A. LaLande, Secretarial Assistant from Bamako, assigned to the Department; Theresa Gluck, clerk-typist from Conakry, assigned to Manila; Gerald H. Murphy, Economic Officer from Kinshasa, assigned to Accra; Joseph R. Jacyno, Economic Officer from Nairobi, assigned to Manila; Helen M. Yano, secretary from Khartoum, assigned to Tripoli; Wendy Williams, clerk, Algiers; Lynne Uphoff, secretary, Blantyre; Bruce B. Cheever, Political Officer, Pretoria; Mary Rowe, clerk, Accra;

Evelyn A. Wythe, secretary from Cotonou, assigned to Suva; William G. McCoy, Communications and Records Officer from Dar-es-Salaam, assigned to Rabat; Marjorie A. Cole, Personnel Officer, Lagos; Maurice P. Birkhold, Telecommunications Assistant, Benghazi; Lee W. Mattingly, Building Maintenance Engineer, Monrovia; Ann M. Foster, secretary

from Lagos, assigned to Lima; and F. R. Washer, Disbursing Officer, Pretoria.

East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Assistant Secretary William P. Bundy accompanied President Johnson on his recent trip to Honolulu for talks with President Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea.

Deputy Assistant Secretary G. McMurtrie Godley accompanied the Secretary to the 13th meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), held in Wellington recently. Other Bureau officers participating in the meeting were Miss Ruth Bacon, Director of Regional Affairs; Peter W. Colm, Officer in Charge of SEATO Affairs; and Robert S. Lindquist, Country Director for Australia and New Zealand. Miss Mabel Karydakakis, of Mr. Bundy's office, and Mrs. Ann Moran,



SAIGON—Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker, wife of the Ambassador and also the American Ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal, delivers clothing that was collected for victims in Hué of the Viet Cong Tet offensive. The clothing was donated by students of the Lincoln International School in Kathmandu, Nepal. The little girl in the picture is a refugee made homeless during the attack on Saigon. She received the clothing as the representative of the needy refugees in the country.

Regional Affairs, provided secretarial services for the U.S. Delegation. Following the SEATO meeting and Australia-New Zealand-United States talks in Wellington, the Secretary's party flew to Canberra for a meeting with Prime Minister Gorton of Australia.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Robert W. Barnett spoke on Viet-Nam and Asia before the Chase Manhattan Bank's International Advisory Committee on March 25, and on April 1, he addressed the 1968 Carolina Symposium on China at Chapel Hill, N.C. He also participated in the Bataan Day ceremonies, April 9, in Lynchburg, Virginia, introducing the guest of honor, General Carlos P. Romulo. In late April, Mr. Barnett attended a meeting of Indonesian creditor nations in Rotterdam.

The Bureau's China Advisory Panel and East Asia Advisory Panel met with Mr. Bundy and other Department officers, April 24-27, in the Department's conference area.

Robert W. Moore, Deputy Chief of Mission in Kuala Lumpur, has been assigned as Country Director for Australia and New Zealand, replacing Robert S. Lindquist. Mr. Lindquist has been assigned to Kuala Lumpur, replacing Mr. Moore.

Francis T. Underhill, Country Director for Indonesia, has been assigned to Manila as Counselor for Political Affairs, replacing Richard E. Usher.

Laurence G. Pickering has been assigned to Saigon as Special Assistant to the Ambassador. A former Country Director for Thailand, Mr. Pickering's latest assignment was to the National War College.

Other personnel changes in the Bureau are as follows:

Robert G. Shackleton, to Saigon as Political-Military Officer, replacing Christopher Norred, who has been assigned to the Special State-Defense Study Group in Washington; Paul J. Bennett, from training at Yale University to the Laos/Cambodia desk; William Clark, Jr., from training at Columbia University to the Office of Regional Affairs; Donald E. Mudd, from Taipei to Manila as Consular Officer; Lewis M. Purnell from Tokyo to Djakarta as Counselor for Political Affairs; Robert F. Slutz, Jr., from the Laos/Cambodia desk to Djakarta as Political Officer; Thomas J. Wajda, from the Bureau of Public Affairs to Saigon as Assistant Development Officer; Cletis W. Butler, from Seoul to Djakarta as Assistant General Services Officer;

Rufus W. Corlew, from Djakarta to Melbourne as Administrative Officer; Stephen O. Lesser, from Fukuoka to Saigon as Consular Officer; John M. Taylor, from Singapore to Rangoon as Political Officer; Maurine Crane from Seoul to Rangoon as Administrative Officer; Richard G. Smith, from Brussels to

Taipei as Economic/Commercial Officer; Dominic A. Broccoli, from Tokyo to Rangoon as Personnel Officer; Max R. Caldwell, from Caracas to Manila as Regional Security Officer; Richard W. Elam, from Melbourne to Saigon as Assistant General Services Officer; W. Wyatt Martin, from Stockholm to Tokyo as Trade Promotion Officer;

Norman N. Nelson, from Copenhagen to Saigon as Disbursing Officer; F. Coleman Parrott, from London to Taipei as General Services Assistant; James R. Scott, from Geneva to Singapore as General Services Officer; Sam Spector, from Panama to Manila as Regional Communications and Records Officer; Ann P. Campbell, from Kobe/Osaka to Tokyo as Consular Officer; Martin G. Heflin, from Tokyo to Sapporo as Principal Officer; John S. Conlon, from Berlin to Djakarta as Communications and Records Officer; and Harry W. Heikenen from Milan to Saigon as Area Development Officer.

Ronald E. Stalling, who left the Bureau in 1966 to enter the U.S. Army, has returned after thirteen months in Viet-Nam. Formerly with the Bureau's Communications Center, he is now assigned to the Office of the Executive Director as General Services Assistant.

Secretaries who have recently joined the Bureau are: Sumiko Inafuku, from the Office of Personnel, assigned to the Office of the Executive Director; Rose Ghee, from the Passport Office, assigned to the Thai/Burma desk; Barbara Ann Miller, from the Office of the Director General of the Foreign Service, assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary; and Georgia Argiropoulos, from the Office of Security, assigned to the Office of Asian Communist Affairs.

European Affairs

Jacob D. Beam, Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, arrived in Washington on April 9 for consultations and home leave. He planned to return to Prague in mid-May. Other Ambassadors on consultation during April were William W. Heath, Sweden; Douglas MacArthur II, Austria; Karl F. Rolvaag, Iceland; J. Robert Schaezel, U.S. Representative to the European Communities, Brussels; and Llewellyn Thompson, U.S.S.R.

Wells Stabler, Country Director for Austria, Italy and Switzerland (AIS), accompanied the party of Austrian Chancellor Klaus to Chi-



LISBON—Ambassador W. Tapley Bennett, Jr., fourth from the left, poses with Eusebio, at his right, who is Portugal's outstanding soccer star. Also enjoying the get-together are, from the left, Evaristo Amaral, Artur Carvalho, Jose Teixeira, Antonio Paulo, Eduardo Costa, and Joao A. Nascimento, all FS Local Employees.

cago, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The Chancellor was in the United States on an official visit from April 8 to April 13. Ambassador MacArthur also accompanied the party during the New York and Washington portions of the visit.

Raymond E. Lisle, Country Director Eastern Europe (EE), spoke on United States relations with Eastern Europe at an American Assembly at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on April 4. William A. Buell, formerly Polish Desk Officer in EE, presided over a roundtable discussion at the Assembly.

Joseph F. Christiano, EE, spoke on the subject of East-West Trade before a class of the School of Government and Business Administration, George Washington University, on March 26.

On March 22, Helene A. Batjer, EE, spoke to the Methodist Adult Study Forum at Upper Marlboro, Maryland, on "Changes in East Europe." Miss Batjer also lectured on the same subject at a seminar on East Europe at the American University on April 1.

Joseph G. Kecskemethy, EE, delivered an open-line telelecture on "Eastern Europe in Today's World" to a group of students at Williamsburg Junior High School in Arlington, Va., March 28. The talk was followed by a half hour of questions and answers.

Leslie C. Tihany, of EE, is conducting a seminar on "Eastern Europe and World Affairs" at the Sino-Soviet Institute of George Washington University during the Spring semester.

George W. Landau, Country Director for Spain and Portugal (SPP), attended the annual De Soto Celebration in Bradenton, Florida, from March 15-18. He addressed the Hernando De Soto Historical Society there on March 17. Mr. Landau also participated in the Spanish Plaza Dedication in Mobile, Alabama, March 21-24, delivering four talks during the celebration. On April 10, he attended a gala dinner for Manuel Fraga, the Spanish Minister of Information, in Phoenix, Arizona.

Joseph L. Smith, Country Officer for Spain, spoke at Fairfield Preparatory School, Fairfield, Connecticut, on March 20. He also presented a briefing on "Spain in Europe" before the Atlantic Community seminar at the Foreign Service Institute on March 21.

Robert Anderson, Country Director for France-Benelux Affairs (FBX), gave a talk on Franco-Amer-



LONDON—Minister Philip M. Kaiser, third from the left, recently presented each of the above with a Viet-Nam Service Medal. From the left: Jack A. Herfurt, Counselor for Consular Affairs; Mrs. Marcia L. Martin, Personnel Officer; Mrs. Amy J. Obligation, Secretary; Ralph H. Cadeaux, Consular Officer; and Thomas M. Gaffney, Post Security Officer. The U.S. Government established the Medal in 1967.

ican relations before the Reserve Officers' Association of Northern Virginia on March 29 at the Pentagon.

E. J. Beigel, FBX, spoke to the Atlantic Community Course at the Foreign Service Institute, March 14, on the subject of U.S.-French relations.

Jay P. Moffat, FBX, gave a talk on the Benelux countries to the Atlantic Community Course on March 13.

John H. Morris, former Consul General in Winnipeg, was in the Department on consultation, March 20-27, prior to his assignment as Consul General in Paramaribo, Surinam.

A. Joseph Williams, Jr., from the Brussels Embassy was in the Department on consultation, March 25-29.

Arthur I. Wortzel, Office of the Director, Soviet and Eastern European Exchanges Staff (SES), addressed the Inter-University Research Colloquium on Russia and Eastern Europe at the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies of George Washington University. His topic was "The East-West Cultural Exchange Program."

John G. Peters, officer in charge of exchanges with Poland, SES, attended the Executive Studies Seminar, held at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

The following personnel who were on home leave and transfer status visited the Bureau during late March and April:

Stewart Cottman, Bordeaux to the Operations Center; Brooke C. Holmes, Rome to Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support, Viet-Nam (CORDS/VN); Vernon D. McAninch, Kingston to Montreal; Robert M. Linn, Martinique to the New York Reception Center; Patrick Mulloy, Montreal to CORDS/VN; James D. Mason, Nice to the Visa Office; Hilding A. Peterson, Rotterdam to Toronto; Paul McCarty, Stockholm to Saigon; Sharon O'Malley, Accra to Berlin; Margaret Brown, Stockholm to the Department; Dorothy Baker, Manila to Bonn; Richard D. Tinker, Paris to Lagos;

Elizabeth Sanphy, Bonn to Lusaka; Maura Flaherty, New Delhi to the Department/EUR; Billy D. Smoot, Bonn to Saigon; William Jackson, London to Bangkok; Carmen Delarosa, Bonn to Caracas; Joan Donahue, Naples to Moscow; Roberto Rodriguez, Santo Domingo to The Hague; Anna Bay, Naples to Prague; Elaine E. Evans, Naples to Colombo; Paul Merighi, Tehran to



BUENOS AIRES—Five Foreign Service Local employees each received a 35-year Length of Service Award here. They are pictured above with then Ambassador Edwin M. Martin; Elmer Yelton, at the extreme left, Consul General; and Robert Marr, third from the right, Counselor for Administration. The FS Locals are, from the left: Domingo Obertello, Celestino Del Castillo, Colinette Campbell, Anita Campbell, and Armando Massabie. Their years of service to the U. S. Government total 175.

Berlin; Thomas Turley, Mogodiscio to Bonn; Annette Fagin, Lagos to Brussels/NATO; Dela Buntin, Ottawa to Bonn; Kathleen Clifford, Brussels to Khartoum; H. Kenneth Hill, Frankfurt to Berlin; Jane Cordes, Warsaw to the Department; and Marjorie Sutton, Bucharest to the Department.

Visitors on home leave and return status were Raymond Lombardi, The Hague; Betsy B. White, Brussels/NATO; Ruth Mustard, Bonn; Frances Hollowell, Prague; James F. Prosser, Brussels/NATO; and Sol Polansky, Berlin.

Other visitors included Robert J. Wenk, Vienna to the Department/EUR; Donald Bramante, to Madrid; Sverre Backe, Goteborg, retiring; Mary Willis McKenzie, Amsterdam, retiring; Bernadette McCarron, to Lisbon; Lucy Windham, Ottawa to the Department; Joanne Bramble, Oslo to the Department; Garnett Thomas, Bonn to the Department; Stanley E. Hoggatt, London to the Department; Dorothy Misavage, Copenhagen to the Department; William D. Boggs, Department/EUR to USNATO/Brussels; and Robert C. Mudd, Department/FSI to Belgrade as Political Counselor.

Inter-American Affairs

Assistant Secretary Covey T. Oliver and Maxwell Chaplin, Country Director for Mexico, accompanied Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey to Mexico City where, on April 1, he signed Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

Mr. Oliver returned to Washington

on April 12 from a 10-day speaking tour of several cities on the West Coast, and at Minneapolis. The four major themes of Mr. Oliver's addresses were Latin American integration, trade, AID policy and programs, and institution building. He stressed the totality of U.S. development programs—political and social as well as economic—and the efforts being made to achieve rapid change through peaceful revolution.

Lawrence H. Berlin, Deputy Director, Office of Ecuadorean-Peruvian Affairs, was a delegate to the Fisheries Conference held in Santiago, Chile, which began on April 17.

Caspar D. Green, Deputy Director, Office of Caribbean Affairs (CAR), visited Barbados, St. Lucia, and Antigua, March 27 to April 3 in connection with meetings of the Caribbean Regional Development Agency.

Marie C. Tufano, formerly with CAR, joined the Foreign Service and has been assigned to Korea.

Roger P. Hipskind, formerly assigned to the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, has joined the staff of the Office of Regional Economic Policy (ECP) as Senior Economist.

Ruth J. Mounday, formerly assigned to Caracas, entered on duty as secretary in ECP, replacing Karen Sadlier, who recently resigned from the Department.

Ambassador John Gordon Mein returned to Guatemala following consultation in Washington, March 24-31.

Lawrence L. Petersen, Acting Deputy Director, Office of Central American Affairs (CEN), was in Guatemala, March 21-24, to discuss

Central American Common Market matters with regional officials.

Leland Warner, Officer in Charge, Honduran Affairs, (CEN), served as Chairman of Panel A of the Staff Support Review Panels.

On April 10, R. Grant Smith went to British Honduras as Deputy Principal Officer of the Consulate in Belize.

Janina Bonczek has joined the Office of Bolivian-Chilean Affairs as a staff assistant.

Julia Kimbrell, who resigned May 10, was replaced by Dianne Canter as secretary to the Country Director for Bolivian-Chilean Affairs.

Jack B. Kubisch, Country Director, Brazilian Affairs, returned recently from a two-week consultation trip to Brazil.

Milo Cox, Chief, Agricultural Division, Office of Institutional Development (ID), was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Women's Club.

Robert W. Hill, Regional Rural Development and Food for Peace Officer, ID, retired after 20 years' service with AID and its predecessor agencies. Charles B. Seckinger, formerly Rural Development Officer, Colombia, has replaced Mr. Hill in ID.

Jack Nixon has assumed new duties as Program Officer in the Program Division, Office of Regional Policies and Programs (RPP). He was formerly in the Program Office of the AID Mission in Santiago.

Ann Kieswetter, Acting Chief of the Lending Coordination Division, RPP, was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the ninth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the

Inter-American Development Bank. The meeting was held in Bogota, Colombia, from April 22 to 26.

Personnel visiting the Bureau recently included:

Raymond Riddle, Panama, assigned to the Department; Dorothy Luke, Santiago; Anne L. Vipond, Bogota; Deolinda Armijo, Quito; Sara Jamison, Lima; George Lane, Vienna, assigned to Mexico City; George Whitfield, Port-au-Prince, assigned to the Department; Daniel Shannon, Kabul, assigned to Brazilia; Dorothy Linete, Cali;

Merrill A. Brown, Georgetown, assigned to Ankara; Louise Stephan, Santo Domingo, assigned to Saigon; Roberto Ridriguez, Santo Domingo, assigned to The Hague; Jo Ann M. Hoyda, Bogota; Everette L. Bronson, Jr. Rawalpindi, assigned to Buenos Aires; Carmen de La Rosa, Bonn, assigned to Caracas; Mary E. Sampson, Bogota, assigned to Tel Aviv; Manuel Sanchez, Rio de Janeiro, assigned to the Department; and Susan S. Carter, Dacca, assigned to Mexico City.

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Assistant Secretary Lucius D. Battle attended the 15th Ministerial Session meeting of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), held in London beginning April 21. Also in attendance were Sidney Sober, Director of Regional Affairs; Robert A. Stein and Richard Bogosian, Multilateral Organizations Officers; and secretarial assistants Frances Criss and Bertha Williams.

On March 25, Mr. Battle addressed the International Committee of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York and held consultations at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. He also addressed the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters at Cincinnati, April 18.

Rodger P. Davies, Deputy Assistant Secretary, recently addressed a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

William D. Brewer, Country Director, Arabian Peninsula, addressed the Naval Command Course at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., on "The Political and Strategic Importance of the Near East and the Persian Gulf."

On February 27, Mr. Sober spoke to the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Rotary Club on "Current Situation in the Near East."

John F. Buckle, Senior Regional Adviser, Regional Affairs, gave a

talk on "U.S. Activities in the Middle East" at the Defense Intelligence School at Anacostia.

David Cohn, Economic Officer, Pakistan, Afghanistan, participated in a conference in Boston with members of the U.S. Trade and Investment Mission.

Jay R. Grahame, Economic Officer, India, Ceylon, Nepal, Maldine Islands, conferred with BCIU officials in New York recently.

Curtis F. Jones, former Consul General at Aden who is attending the Naval War College at Newport, returned to Washington for brief consultations with NEA officers.

Charles Falkner, Chief of NEA's Budget & Financial Branch, attended a recent session of the Executive Studies Seminar.

Personnel consultation in the Bureau recently included:

Katherine Bracken, former Chief of the Political Section at Athens, who is retiring from the Service; David R. Thomson, Chief of the Economic Section, Kabul, who is returning to post; Jim B. Marshall, Economic/Commercial Officer, Calcutta; Sharon Erdkamp, Financial Economist, Rawalpindi; Harold Herbert, General Services Officer, Dacca;

John Rouse, who has enrolled in FSI's Persian language training course prior to assuming an assignment at Tehran; David M. Ransom, Consular Officer at Tehran since the

closing of Sana'a, now assigned to Beirut for Arabic language training; George Jenkins, former Administrative Officer at Dhahran, assigned to the Bureau of International Organization Affairs; Margaret J. Barnhart, from Tokyo, now assigned to Jerusalem as Consular Officer; Seton Shanley, Dacca, assigned to AID/Saigon;

Donald Poland, transferring from Paris to Colombo as Communications and Records Assistant; Merrill Brown, from Georgetown, Guyana, assigned as Secretary in the Political Section at Ankara; Lucille Davis, transferring from Hong Kong to Adana as a Secretary; Ernest Williams, Communications and Records Officer from Beirut, transferring to Tehran; and Elaine Davis, from Naples, now assigned to Colombo as Secretary to the Ambassador.

Administration

Philip H. Burris has been designated Chief of the Special Assignments Division, Office of Personnel.

The second in a series of Industrial Security Seminars, under the auspices of the Office of Security (SY), was held April 16 and attended by ten Department representatives whose responsibilities involve classified contract relationships with private industry. Guest speakers were James A. Reeder, Chief, Defense Industrial Security, Defense Supply Agency, and Lieutenant Colonel Robert S. Gray,



LONG SERVICE—Philip H. Burris, center, Director of Career Management, receives a 25-year Length of Service Award. Congratulating him are Howard P. Mace, left, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel, and John M. Steeves, Director General of the Foreign Service. The presentation of the Award was made last month.

Chief, Industrial Security Committee, U. S. Army Intelligence School.

Charles D. Skippon, Jr., Division of Domestic Operations (SY/DO), briefed Willard Scott, Assistant to the United States Treasurer, concerning destruction procedures designed to prevent aggravation of the air pollution problem.

Keirn C. Brown, Assistant Director for Domestic and Foreign Security Operations, has been assigned to the Inspection Corps and is scheduled to report there on June 17.

Mrs. Ruth J. McDowell, SY Executive Staff, was awarded a salary step increase for sustained high performance.

Miss Katherine M. Romero, secretary, has transferred from the Division of Evaluations (SY/E) to SY/DO.

Miss J. Coleen Ritter, a new appointee, has been assigned to SY/E.

Daniel Wallace, Division of Investigations, was transferred to the Washington Field Office.

Mrs. Susan M. Mul, a secretary at the Miami Field Office, resigned to rejoin her husband who is on active military duty in Turkey.

Miss Carol E. Kramer, typist, Foreign Operations Division, SY, has transferred to the Office of the Legal Adviser.

Mrs. Karon C. Morris, formerly a secretary in the Division of Technical Services, SY, has moved to the Bureau of European Affairs.

Gary T. Denitto returned from Calcutta, where he served as Communications Clerk, and was assigned to the Records Services Branch, SY Executive Staff.

Peter J. Roche is in the Department pending reassignment following his return from Saigon.

On April 2, Bernice T. Klimecko, Community Advisory Services, was awarded a Certificate of Outstanding Performance.

Don Simon, Chief of the Records Services Division, attended the Federal Records Management Officers Conference at the Tidewater Inn, Easton, Maryland.

Jim Burke, Chief of the Records Branch, Records Services Division, spent a week at the National Archives and Records Service studying information retrieval technology.

The Management Services Branch of the Administrative Support Division, Office of Operations (OPR/ASD), has been transferred to the Management Staff, under the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Organization and Management.

Several officers from the Office of Operations attended the FSI Executive Studies Seminar at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, April 7-12. They are Royal Carter, John Mann, Donald Degen, Robert LeRoy, Willard Robinson and Norman Brooks.

Miss Sue Keys, Automated Data Processing Division, was awarded an Outstanding Performance rating.

Ronald Howell, Financial Services Division, Office of Operations (OPR/FSD), has been awarded a two-year scholarship to Southeastern University. The scholarship is given each year by the Annual Federal and Local Government Career Employee Scholarship Awards Committee.

Gilbert Singleton, OPR/FSD, was selected March OPR Employee of

the Month, receiving a \$200 cash award.

Cash performance awards of \$100 each were approved for the following members of the Allotment Accounting Function, Accounting Branch, OPR/FSD: Janet M. Barker, Ann F. Alexander, Abraham Cheng, Sophie Taliaferro, Joseph Curtis and Harry Baker.

Barbara Richardson and Shirley A. Shields, both of OPR/FSD, have received cash awards of \$200 each in recognition of their outstanding performance in the Data Input and Control Area, Allotment Accounting Function, Accounting Branch.

Eva Russell, of OPR/FSD, retired from the Department effective April 30.

Donald F. Barnes, Chief of the Interpreting Branch, Language Services Division (OPR/LS), accompanied Vice President Humphrey on a trip to Mexico, March 31. Mr. Barnes interpreted at the Eighth Mexico-U.S. Interparliamentary Conference, held in Hawaii, April 11-16, and accompanied Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman on a three-day visit to Mexico, beginning April 17.

Mrs. Nora M. Lejins and Harold O. Perry, both of OPR/LS, and four Japanese conference interpreters, provided the language services for the Fourth U.S.-Japan Education and Cultural Conference, held at the Department and at Airlie House, April 3-8.

Harry Obst, OPR/LS, accompanied and interpreted for Dr. Josef Klaus, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, during the latter's official visit to the United States, April 8-17. While in Washington, D.C., the party was joined by Mrs. Lejins, who interpreted for Mrs. Klaus and assisted at the Secretary's luncheon and the White House dinner on April 10, and by FSO Martin Herz, a former Austrian desk officer, who spelled Mr. Obst on two occasions.

Jose De Seabra, Cyril Muromcew and Alec Toumayan represented the OPR/LS staff on the interpreter complement at the highly technical Magnetohydrodynamics Conference, April 8 and 9, working in English, French and Russian.

Mrs. Sophia Porson and Sam Maggio interpreted for the North Atlantic meetings, held at the Rayburn House Office Building on April 22 and 23, with Jacqueline Poussevin and Rose Shields, also of



RECEIVES AWARD—Dr. George I. Mishtowt, left, Medical Director of the Department and the Foreign Service, presents a Certificate of Appreciation to Dr. Lester J. Sawyer, Clinical Director, Medical Division, on the occasion of his retirement from Government service. Others shown are, from the left: Miss Dorothy Corn, Registered Nurse; Mrs. Luana Kiandoli, Laboratory Technician; Miss Barbara Alouf, X-Ray Technician; Dr. Lewis K. Woodward, Jr., Special Assistant to the Medical Director; and Dr. David P. Hansford, the Assistant Medical Director.

OPR/LS, serving as bilingual secretaries.

Tony Sierra, OPR/LS, accompanied the U.S. Delegation to the Fisheries talks in Chile, April 15-20, while Mr. De Seabra provided his services at the Colombian aviation talks in Washington, D.C.

At the specific request of the U.S. Navy, Edmund S. Glenn, OPR/LS, presented a paper and was a principal participant at the Conference on Research in Cross-Cultural Reaction, held at the Washington Hilton Hotel, April 29-May 3, under the sponsorship of the Office of Naval Research.

Five editors in the Publishing and Reproduction Services Division, Office of Operations (OPR/PBR), retired recently. They are Ouida J. Ward, with 26 years of service; Elsie Smith, 30 years; Margaret Vallance, 26 years; Florence Edens, 24 years; and Edith Ebaugh, 18 years.

Virginia Butler, OPR/PBR, participated in an "Institute in the Legislative Function," held at the Rayburn House Office Building recently.

The employees of OPR/PBR have forwarded a donation to the Martin Luther King Memorial Fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison Crump, both of OPR/PBR, have retired with 61 years of Federal service between them, more than 40 of those with State. Mrs. Crump headed OPR/PBR's Photo Section and Mr. Crump was in charge of the Press Unit. They received meritorious honor awards in appreciation of their service.

The Library's Acquisitions Branch and Catalog Branch have been combined into a new Technical Services Branch with John J. Morrow designated as Chief. The Library now has two branches, the second of which is the Reader Services Branch, which is responsible for reference, circulation services and maintenance.

Harry Keiper, Audio-Visual Services Division (OPR/VS), was responsible for setting up the simultaneous (Spanish-English) interpreting equipment in Honolulu to accommodate 150 participants attending the Eighth Mexico-U.S. Interparliamentary Conference, April 11-17.

Margaret Peters, OPR/VS, is attending a weekly class on Design in Visual Communications at the Department of Agriculture.

Walter Booze, OPR/VS, is enrolled in the Photo Journalism and Creative Photography Through Composition courses at the Department of Agriculture.

Marguerite Littwin, Rose Jew, and



CASH AWARD—George V. Allen, shown at the right, Director of the Foreign Service Institute, presents a Cash Award in the amount of \$250 for Meritorious Service to Curt J. Link, of the General Services Office of the Office of Management.

Alice-Marie Palluth, all of OPR/VS, received certificates for completion of the Editorial Planning for Printing Production course, sponsored by the Government Printing Office.

Solomon McCombs, OPR/VS, an American Indian (Creek) artist, recently exhibited his Indian-style paintings at shows in Arizona. Another of his paintings, commissioned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has been loaned to O/ART for placement in an American Embassy.

Maurice Eysenburg, OPR/VS, is teaching evening classes in graphic arts at the Graduate School, Department of Agriculture.

The table on anticipated salary increases, developed by J. Arnold Rosensteel, OPR/VS, as an incentive for the Savings Bond Drive, was distributed to representatives of all Federal Agencies at the 1968 kick-off meeting.

Glenn Sorenson just completed 20 years service in electronics with the Audio-Visual Services Division.

William H. Goodman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Communications (OC), presented a 20-year Length of Service Award to Mary E. Fordham, Communications and Records Officer from Manila, who was in the Department on consultation in conjunction with home leave.

William V. Ewing, Regional Communications Officer for West Africa,

has been recalled to the Department for two weeks to participate with officials of AF and OC in a review of the communications improvement plans and programs for his area of responsibility.

Charles A. Wilson has been designated Chief of Records Management (OC/EX-RM). Mr. Wilson, who most recently served as Records Officer in London and C&R Officer in Vientiane, joined the OC Executive Staff in January.

Robert B. Williams has been selected as the Career Management Officer for communications and records personnel who are Foreign Service Staff Officers. Mr. Williams replaces H. Eric Baxter, who has departed for Manila where he will be Communications and Records Officer.

Jack C. Downes, Communications Electronics Officer (CEO) assigned to the Department, has begun electronic equipment maintenance training at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Upon completion of training, he will resume his duties in the Communications Engineering Division (OC/E).

Carl E. McLain and John E. Sorenson, CEOs assigned to OC/E, completed a three-week course in maintenance of high-speed printers, conducted by a private firm in Long Island, New York.

Edgar C. Farmer, CEO formerly



MONTEVIDEO—Minister of Finance César Charlone, second from the right, seated, expresses the Government of Uruguay's appreciation for a \$15 million AID loan to help boost agricultural production in the country. He is addressing his remarks to John L. Topping, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, seated, third from the left. Others shown are, seated, from the left: Franklin R. Stewart, AID Director; Minister of Agriculture Manuel Flores Mora; Foreign Minister Hector Luisi; and Enrique Iglesias, Director of the Central Bank. Standing, from left: Arthur Diggie, Public Affairs Officer; William E. Knepper, First Secretary and Economics Officer; Joseph Barghann, AID; Nicholas McCausland, First Secretary and Acting Deputy Chief of Mission; and Dr. Henry L. Buckardt, Agricultural Attaché. The signing took place at the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

assigned to OC/E, has departed for Saigon where he will replace Ronald E. Bostick, who has been assigned to OC/E.

Ambassador George V. Allen, Director of the Foreign Service Institute, spoke at the University of Louisville's Conference on "The U.S. and Developing Countries." On March 30, he addressed the Tenth Anniversary Foundation Awards Banquet at the University of Mississippi at Jackson. He also spoke before the National Conference of Christians and Jews at Winston-Salem, N.C., on April 4.

A number of FSI officers attended the annual meetings of the Association for Asian Studies in Philadelphia, March 22-24. They are Hattie K. Colton, Chairman, East Asia Studies Program; William Dean Howells, Chairman, South Asia Studies Program; James Hoyt, Associate Chairman, East Asia Studies Program; and John S. Thomson, Chairman, Southeast Asia Studies Program, all of the Center for Area and Country Studies, FSI.

Dr. Colton lectured on current political trends in East Asia at the Defense Intelligence School on March 27. Dr. Thomson also lectured there the same day on "Strategic Survey of Southeast Asia" and on "Problems and Trends in Southeast Asia," April 10.

New language instructors at FSI

include Luzmila Cofre, Spanish; Françoise Full, French; Edward Walker, French; and Diana Wood, French.

Other new employees include secretaries Constance Ayala, Center for Area and Country Studies; Nancy Case, Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy; Arlene Gothe, School of Professional Studies; Clerk-Typist Helen Packard, Office of Management; and Scientific Linguist Bernard Penny, School of Language Studies.

Economic Affairs

Assistant Secretary Anthony M. Solomon was the principal speaker at a luncheon meeting at Long Beach, California, May 16, sponsored by the Town Hall of California and the Chambers of Commerce of Los Angeles and Long Beach, in recognition of World Trade Week. Mr. Solomon also was the main speaker at the E Bureau Symposium on Foreign Economic Policy, held in the Department, May 15, for representatives of non-governmental organizations.

Other bureau officials participating in the E Symposium were Thomas O. Enders, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Monetary Affairs; Miss Matilda Milne, International Economist, Office of International Monetary Affairs; John C. Colman, Director,

Office of International Monetary Affairs; Erland H. Heginbotham, Chief, International Payments Division, Office of International Monetary Affairs; Joseph A. Greenwald, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Trade Policy; George R. Jacobs, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Resources and Food Policy; Eugene M. Braderman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Commercial Affairs and Business Activities; Jack M. Fleischer, Public Affairs Adviser; and Mrs. Ruth S. Gold, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Enders recently replaced John F. L. Ghiardi as Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Monetary Affairs. Mr. Enders was previously Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs. Mr. Ghiardi has been assigned as adviser to the Division of International Finance of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with primary responsibility for supervision and direction of the European and British Commonwealth area.

Mr. Greenwald spoke at the Foreign Policy Association seminar in New York, April 26, on "Trade after the Kennedy Round."

Paul E. Callanan, Chief of the Tropical Products Division, served as associate delegate on the U.S. Delegation to the UNCTAD Sugar

Conference which opened in Geneva on April 17.

Robert B. Wright, Director of the Office of East-West Trade, addressed the Washington Export Council on April 4 at the Army-Navy Club on the subject of East-West trade.

William A. Root, Deputy Director, Office of East-West Trade, visited London, Paris, Bonn and The Hague in preparation for multilateral strategic trade control talks scheduled for April 29 through May 25 in Paris.

Robert D. Yoder has entered on duty as an International Economist in the Office of East-West Trade. He was previously a Department Operations Officer in the Operations Center.

John C. Leary has been appointed Chief of the General Commercial Policy Division, replacing William Culbert. Mr. Leary recently returned from an assignment as Economic Officer in Tokyo.

William E. Barreda, now Industrial Officer in Madrid, has been assigned as International Economist in the General Commercial Policy Division.

Mr. Braderman participated in the National Association of Manufacturers' Joint Meeting of the International Economic Affairs Committee and the Money/Credit/Capital Formation Committee, held April 17 and 18 in Chicago. Mr. Braderman was also the featured speaker at the special Action Forum on Foreign Trade, which was held in Washington at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on April 30. He spoke on "A National Challenge—Expansion of Exports."

Miss Susan Klingaman entered on duty in the International Business Affairs Division in March. She was formerly Political Officer in Manila.

John S. Meadows has been appointed Acting Director of the Office of Aviation, replacing Edward A. Bolster, who retired recently.

Miss Judith D. Trunzo has been assigned as International Economist in the Foreign Reporting Division on an interim basis pending assignment as Information Officer, Policy Reports Section, Information Staff. Miss Trunzo previously was Political Officer/Translator in Vientiane.

Terry D. Hansen has been assigned to the Information Staff. He was previously Consular Officer at Reykjavik. Lee M. Peters, who had served on a temporary basis with the

Information Staff since mid-December, has been assigned to the Fisheries & Wildlife Staff.

Educational and Cultural Affairs

Dr. Edward D. Re, Assistant Secretary, delivered welcoming remarks before the American and Japanese delegations attending the 4th biennial U.S.-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange, held at the Department and at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, April 4-8. On April 17, Dr. Re spoke before the Washington Interns in Education, who were briefed at the Department as part of their year's experience in government agencies and national educational organizations.

On April 25, Dr. Re was the principal speaker at the annual Civic Luncheon at Norfolk, Virginia, held at the opening of the International Azalea Festival and marking Norfolk's place in the NATO structure as the site of the headquarters of the Supreme Allied Command, Atlantic.

Mrs. Katie Louchheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary, was the banquet speaker at the annual spring convention of the Florida Women's Press Club, March 20, in St. Petersburg. She was also a member of the party, headed by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, which took 38 journalists on a tour as part of the "Discover America"

program, visiting HemisFair '68 in San Antonio, Texas, April 5-7.

Julian L. Nugent, Director of the Office of Inter-American Programs, recently visited Covell College in California to observe a workshop conducted there for 35 secondary school administrators from eight Latin American countries. The workshop, conducted in Spanish, is the first of its kind to be held at a university in the United States.

Intelligence and Research

Allan Evans, INR's Deputy Director for Research, attended a two-day conference on "Research on American Foreign Policy," sponsored by the Graduate School of International Studies of the University of Denver.

Helmuth Sonnenfeldt, Director of the Office of Research and Analysis for the Soviet Bloc (RSB), attended a POLAD meeting and other meetings in Brussels. He then stopped in London for consultations with officials on East European and Soviet developments.

Milton Kovner, Chief of RSB's Bloc International Economic Activities Division, participated in a panel discussion on "The Challenge of Communism in the 1970's," sponsored by the Cincinnati Council on World Affairs, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

RSB officers met with 15 members and two accompanying U.S.



RETIRES—Chester E. Mellow, left, receives the congratulations and best wishes of Dixon Donnelley, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, upon the occasion of his retirement from the Department on April 30. Mr. Mellow, who had served as a Representative in Congress from New Hampshire for approximately 20 years, had been an Adviser to the State Department on Community Relations since March 1963.

Army officers of the West Point Cadet Russian Club to discuss Soviet and East European developments. The meeting was coordinated by John A. McVickar, and speakers were Benjamin M. Zook, John P. Sontag and Paul J. Costolanski.

Mr. Sontag participated in a seminar at Cornell University, sponsored by the Committee on Soviet Studies. He spoke on Soviet policy toward the communist movement.

Igor N. Belousovitch, of RSB, spoke at FSI on Soviet policy in the Middle East.

Mrs. Martha H. Mautner, of RSB, addressed the Belle Haven Book Club on U.S.-Soviet relations as reflected in George F. Kennan's *Memoirs*.

Paul A. Smith, Jr., RSB, recently visited colleges and universities in Pennsylvania, including Swarthmore, Villanova, Temple and Penn State, speaking on Soviet intellectual ferment, the breakup of the communist monolith and related topics.

Merrit C. Bragdon and Robert H. Frowick, both of RSB, attended an Executive Studies Seminar at the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

James A. Treichel and Kenneth S. Yalowitz, RSB, participated in a round-table discussion with a group of Yugoslav students, held under the auspices of the Department's Special Assistant for Youth.

Gregory Wolfe, Director of the Office of Research and Analysis for American Republics (RAR), attended a meeting on Canadian interests in Latin America, sponsored by the World Peace Foundation and the Canadian Institute of World Affairs. The meeting took place at LaValle University in Quebec, Canada.

Keith Smith, RAR, participated in a panel on Latin America at a seminar held at the Sanford High School in Hockessin, Delaware.

Herbert Horowitz, RAR analyst, travelled to Latin America for consultation with Embassy officials in El Salvador, Panama, Honduras and Venezuela.

On April 15, INR sponsored an all-day discussion on "Prospects for Western Europe, 1968-1973." The discussion was chaired by David E. Mark, Director of the Office of Research and Analysis for Western Europe (REU). Participants included officers from REU and other areas of the Department, as well as Robert Bowie, Harvard University; Harold van B. Cleveland, First National City Bank; Paul Seabury,



AMMAN—Ambassador Harrison Symmes presents a Joint Service Commendation Medal to Lt. Colonel Howard B. Thompson, who is the Assistant Defense Attaché.

University of California at Berkeley; and Raymond Vernon of Harvard University.

From Isolationism to Involvement: The Swedish Immigrant Press in America, 1914-1945, a book written by F. Herbert Capps of REU, has been published by the Swedish Pioneer Historical Society of Chicago. It has been reviewed in several publications, including the *Annals of the American Academy* and the *American Historical Association*.

Robert J. Allen has been designated Chief of the Northern-Eastern Africa Division in the Office of Research and Analysis for Africa (RAF).

Jane B. Webbink, RAF, and John Sewell, Office of External Research, briefed members of the Defense Intelligence School's Advanced Intelligence Class on the types of papers prepared in INR.

John Holdridge, Deputy Director, Office of Research and Analysis for East Asia and Pacific (REA), lectured at the Defense Intelligence School on "A Current Social, Political and Economic Appraisal and Estimate of Communist China." He also spoke at a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations, Rochester, N.Y., on "The Chinese Cultural Revolution and Its Implications," and at Kent State University in Ohio on "The Chinese Cultural Revolution: Its Motivations and Effects."

Mr. Holdridge participated in a panel on "Chinese Political Trends and U.S.-China Policy" at the Fifth Annual China Conference, sponsored by the Council on International Relations and United Nations Affairs. He and Jack Friedman, Chief of the Asian Communist Division of REA, also participated in a panel discussion of Mainland China at the Foreign Policy Conference for American

Editors and Broadcasters, held at the Department.

Robert Randolph, REA, lectured on "The Cultural Revolution in Communist China" at the Annual Meeting of the League of Women Voters, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Mark Dion, REA, attended FSI's Executive Studies Seminar at the Army War College.

Carl Taylor, analyst for Burma and Thailand in REA, participated in the Political Development Seminar of the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group (SEADAG), held at the Asia Society in New York.

REA officers speaking at FSI recently included Edna Barr, on the Philippines; Mark Dion, Indonesia; Richard Teare, South Viet-Nam; John Holdridge, Communist China; Carl Taylor, Burma; Richard Smyser, North Viet-Nam; and Robert Randolph, Communist China.

Archie M. Bolster, Office of Research and Analysis for Near East and South Asia (RNA), attended a course on International Labor Affairs at FSI.

David W. McClintock, of RNA, spoke on Modern Republican Yemen (Yemen Arab Republic) at Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies.

Benjamin Martin, Labor Analyst in the Office of Strategic and Functional Research (RSF), lectured before a seminar at Columbia University's Graduate School of Business Administration on "The International Labor Movement—An Overview." Mr. Martin also lectured at the FSI Course on Domestic and International Labor Affairs on "Communism in International Labor."

G. Etzel Percy, the Department's Geographer, delivered two talks at the State University at Bowling Green, Ohio, on "Geo-Politics and National Power," and "New Horizons Offshore."

John A. Collins, of RSF, recently completed the one-week course at FSI on "The Theory of International Relations."

E. Raymond Platig and Daniel Fendrick, Director and Deputy Director of the Office of External Research (XR), respectively, attended the 10th Anniversary Meeting of the International Studies Association at the National Academy of Sciences. Also attending from XR were Pio D. Uliassi, Chief of the Academic Relations Division, and Ann Schneider, Norman Bouton and Janet Hall.

Mr. Platig participated in a two-day symposium on International Political Theory at the Center for Ad-

vanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California. He also visited Douglas Aircraft's Space Systems Center in Huntington Beach, California.

Shirley Spohr, of the Academic Relations Division, XR, attended a conference on "Latin America in Transition: Problems in Training and Research" at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

The Foreign Affairs Research Group (FAR) Southeast Asia Subcommittee met to hear Professor Cecil Hobbs, head of the Southeast Asia Division of the Library of Congress, discuss available bibliographic resources.

The FAR Behavioral Sciences Subcommittee is conducting a survey of in-service training opportunities in social science research methods for Government officers. At its April meeting, the Subcommittee heard a discussion by Dr. Cody Wilson, of the Behavioral Sciences Research Division of the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), on ARPA's foreign area research program.

The FAR Latin America Subcommittee met on April 5 to discuss private research on Cuba and the availability to the American scholar of Cuban research materials.

An informal working group of FAR politico-military agencies met in March for a presentation by Robert Delaney, USIA's Assistant Director, on his Agency's research program.

Recent arrivals in the Bureau included:

Leo Fuerth and Ernestine Sherman, from FSI, assigned to the Office of the Deputy Director for Research; Richard L. Jackson, from Tripoli, assigned to RAF; J. David Marks, from Viet-Nam, assigned to

REU; and Dorothy Barker, from Paris, assigned to XR.

Mrs. Frances M. Reid has retired from her position as secretary in XR.

International Organization Affairs

Deputy Assistant Secretary David H. Popper attended the International Conference on Human Rights held in Tehran, Iran, April 22 through May 13. He was alternate Chairman of the U.S. Delegation.

Dr. Walter Kotschnig, Deputy Assistant Secretary, served as the U.S. Member on the Committee on Program and Coordination of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, April 15-19.

Nathan Pelcovits addressed the Politico-Military Affairs Company of the D.C. Naval Reserve Unit on May 6 on the subject, "The Future of the UN and other Collective Security Arrangements." He also participated in a seminar on Prospects for International Peace-keeping Operations at Capon Springs, West Virginia, May 17-19.

William O. Boswell, Director of the Office of International Conferences, served as Secretary of Delegation to the 15th Meeting of the Council of Ministers of CENTO, held at London, England, April 23 and 24. Assisting Mr. Boswell were Frank England, Administrative Officer, and Miss Sheila Rhodus, secretary.

William J. Stibravy, Director of the Office of International Economic and Social Affairs (OES), left for Vienna on April 15 to head the U.S. Delegation to the Industrial Development Board of the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

John W. McDonald, Jr., Deputy

Director of OES, returned from New Delhi on April 4 following completion of the second UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD II).

Paul J. Byrnes, OES, served as Alternate U.S. Representative on the Food and Agriculture Organization Ad Hoc Committee on Organization, held in Rome, April 8 through 10. He also was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the World Food Program Intergovernmental Committee, which also met in Rome, April 17 through 28.

Miss Joanne Bramble has joined the Office of U.N. Political Affairs (UNP) after serving in Oslo.

Donald F. McHenry, Officer-in-Charge, Dependent Area Affairs, UNP, was in Tehran from April 18 to May 15 as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the U.N. Conference on Human Rights.

Thomas H. Walsh, UNP, attended the Executive Studies Seminar at the Army War College from March 31 to April 5 at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

Ambassadors William B. Buffum and Richard F. Pedersen—and other members of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations staff including John M. Cates, Jr., John Eaves, Wilbur H. Ziehl, Richard E. Johnson, Peter S. Thacher, Clearance I. Blau and David F. Squire—participated in a program for the Institute for Professors of International Studies on "The Work of the 22nd General Assembly of the United Nations," April 10 and 11.

David Roberts, of the United States Information Agency, has been temporarily detailed to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in the Office of Public Affairs.

Robert Wilbur, from the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, has

IN THE DEPARTMENT—Members of the NATO Defense College, Rome, on a recent visit to the Department, hear Ambassador at Large W. Averell Harriman. Also addressing the group were Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of European Affairs; William J. Handley, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs; and Robert W. Barnett, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs. The students and staff of the College visit the U. S. twice a year. Besides visiting Washington, they toured major military facilities in the U. S. The picture below also shows, on Ambassador Harriman's left, FSO Jacques Reinstein, Civil Deputy at the NATO Defense College. On the Ambassador's right are Lt. Gen. Sefik Erensu, Commandant, and Brig. Gen. G. Piseddu, Air Deputy at the NATO Defense College.



reported for duty in International Organization Public Affairs, replacing Francis Seidner who has been reassigned to the office of the Under Secretary.

Thomas Smith, previously in Lagos, has reported for duty in the Office of International Economic and Social Affairs (OES), in the UN Economic Division.

Mrs. Liane Atlas has resigned from OES to accept a position as Consultant with the Department of Commerce.

Samuel Parelman, formerly Deputy Director of the Office of International Conferences (OIC), has transferred to the Secretary's Office.

George Jenkins, previously in Dharhan, has reported for duty in the OIC Conference Administration Staff.

Mrs. Barbara Clement, Office of International Administration, recently completed a course in English under the Communications and Clerical Skills Program at the Foreign Service Institute.

Public Affairs

John R. O'Brien, Deputy Assistant Secretary, spoke before the Association of Weekly Newspaper Editors on April 5 in Detroit, Michigan, on the topic of Viet-Nam.

President Johnson's March 31 address to the Nation has been released by the General Publications Division, Office of Media Services, as a pamphlet entitled "A New Step Toward Peace."

Media Services arranged for press

coverage of the Harriman and Rivkin Awards ceremony at the American Foreign Service Association luncheon on April 18. The office also arranged several radio and television appearances for the award winners, as well as feature stories for their home-town papers.

Miss Charlotte Nusberg attended a three-week training course on Southeast Asia at the Foreign Service Institute, which began April 1.

John C. Kimball, of the General Publications Division, gave three lectures in March at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. They dealt with U.S. policy in Asia, foreign policy problems projected, and geopolitics. He also addressed the annual foreign policy meeting of the Washington Export Council on April 4.

David J. Waters has transferred from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs to the Office of Protocol.

Miss Helene F. O'Shaughnessy has been reassigned from the Bureau of European Affairs to the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs. She replaces Miss Isabel Herner who will leave soon for an overseas assignment.

International Scientific and Technological Affairs

Herman Pollack, Director of SCI, participated in a Colloquium on April 14, arranged at the suggestion of Vice President Humphrey by Dr. Edward Wenk of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development. The Colloquium was

designed to explain the Government's marine sciences program and funding proposals now before Congress to scientists and engineers working in the oceanographic field. Mr. Pollack spoke on the International Decade of Ocean Exploration in the 1970s.

Mr. Pollack, as one of several government representatives, addressed the first meeting, April 2, of the National Petroleum Council's Committee on Petroleum Resources Under the Ocean Floor.

SCI arranged a repeat in April of the talk given during the most recent Secretary's Science Luncheon. Dr. Philip Handler, Chairman of the National Science Board, was the speaker and reviewed the developments in the biological sciences. The talk was attended by senior-level personnel of the Department.

William C. Salmon, Office of Atomic Energy Affairs, visited Iran and Saudi Arabia in April. The Iran trip was in connection with the new U.S.-Iranian bilateral agreement for cooperation on water resource studies. The Saudi Arabian trip dealt with a desalting plant project undertaken in cooperation with the Department of the Interior's Office of Saline Water.

Oswald H. Ganley, Office of General Scientific Affairs, recently returned from a visit to Prague and Warsaw in connection with scientific and technological East-West relationships.

Eugene G. Kovach, Acting Director, Office of General Scientific Affairs, spoke on May 4 at a symposium arranged by *The Journal of International and Comparative Studies of American University*. Dr. Kovach discussed his view of the role of science and technology in the realm of "International Politics in the Year 2000," the symposium's theme.

SCI arranged a meeting on March 26 with representatives of the mineral industry as a further step in its program to carry on a continuing dialogue with non-governmental groups concerned with U.S. foreign policy as it relates to the oceans. Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen, Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs, chaired the meeting.

Robert F. Packard, Director of SCI's Office of Space and Environmental Science Affairs, participated in a three-day symposium on the scientific and technological aspects of space activities, held in Rome, April 1-3. Mr. Packard spoke on the prospects for international cooperation in space.



LONG SERVICE—Leon Bush, second from the left, of the Records Services Division (RSD), receives a 40-year Length of Service Certificate and diamond pin from John Thomas, Director of Operations. Others shown are Donald J. Simon, at the left, Chief, RSD, and Ellsworth Donovan, Chief, Administrative Support Division.

PERSONNEL / Foreign Service

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Ackley, H. Gardner, to Rome
 Antal, Elizabeth F., to Dept.
 Armijo, Deolinda S., to Quito
 Beezer, Margaret A., to Tehran
 Beiz, Dona Krause, to Seoul
 Brunson, Gerald L., to La Paz
 Cini, Walter T., to Tegucigalpa
 Dalton, Nellie E., to Dacca
 Frame, Thomas J., to Beirut
 Gately, Robert G., to Kobe-Osaka
 Gibby, Morris O., to New Delhi
 Gleason, John F., to Monrovia
 Jackson, Antoinette C., to Lagos
 Jamison, Sara Jane, to Lima
 Javarone, Albin Victor, to Dept.
 Johnson, Wayne R., to Kuala Lumpur
 Jungers, Craig R., to Rio de Janeiro
 Kelly, James H., Jr., to Tokyo
 Kirwan, Janice A., to Beirut
 Leaf, Edward J., to New Delhi
 Lehmann, Robert O., Jr., to Djakarta
 Lipscomb, Suzanne, to Montevideo
 Luiz, Robert C., to Athens
 Luke, Dorothy Prince, to Santiago
 Mahon, Patricia M., to Tehran
 Marangoni, James G., to Manila
 Marx, John P., to Rome
 Mc Cadden, Genevieve B., to Dept.
 Miyake, James S., to Dept.
 Mize, Billy W., to Bangkok
 Morton, Janet A., to Cape Town
 Murphy, David E., to Paris
 Pacheco, Federico G., to Manila
 Tanham, George K., to Bangkok
 Povenmire, Marilyn R., to Dept.
 Ramseyer, Dorothy C., to Dept.
 Rose, John A., Jr., to Singapore City
 Sample, Janet M., to Monrovia
 Sheridan, Colleen M., to Colombo
 Sincavage, Antonia T., to Copenhagen
 Smith, Janet M., to Usumbura
 Vipond, Anne Louise, to Bogota
 Ware, Robert L., Jr., to Nairobi
 Zsany, Thomas F., to Dept.

TRANSFERS

Acquavella, Joseph F., Tokyo to Dar es Salaam
 Addis, John L., Taipei to Bangkok
 Amirault, Wilfred J., Dept. to Accra
 Andreason, P. Lynne, Berlin to Abidjan
 Ashley, Joseph P., Dhahran to Rio de Janeiro
 Auer, Ruth K., Addis Ababa to Dept.
 Bailey, Kenneth H., Jr., San Jose to Santo Domingo
 Baker, Dorothy E., Manila to Bonn
 Beckett, Erna V., Singapore City to New Delhi
 Bellos, Minna, Pretoria to Rabat
 Bessette, Arthur J., Dept. to Kinshasa
 Blevins, J. Donald, Naples to Rotterdam
 Boggs, Ruth E., Bern to Dept.
 Bohlen, Charles E., Paris to Dept.
 Braig, Lawrence V., Rabat to Dept.
 Bramble, Joanne K., Oslo to Dept.
 Brehm, Vance W., Djakarta to Athens
 Brown, Michael E., Manila to Dept.

Buckley, Margaret M., Singapore City to Dept.
 Bull, Richard C., Dept. to Cotonou
 Burgess, Dwight S., Accra to Dept.
 Cadette, Walter M., Kingston to Dept.
 Campbell, Welby P., Port of Spain to Ottawa
 Carr, Carolyn I., Dept. to Kuwait
 Carter, Susan S., Dacca to Dept.
 Chalker, HalliJeanne, Tegucigalpa to Dept.
 Cheatham, Eunice M., Prague to Recife
 Christie, Harold T., Hong Kong to Saigon
 Coerr, Wymberley DeR., Quito to Dept.
 Cole, Marjorie A., Ankara to Lagos
 Conroy, Richard A., Bangkok to Rio de Janeiro
 Cook, Harry B., Bogota to Rio de Janeiro
 Coony, Thomas M., Barcelona to Dept.
 Coudert, Charles O., Dept. to Dacca
 Davis, Richard V., Monrovia to Recife
 Deford, T. McAdams, Dept. to Saigon
 Del Favero, Marcella M., Rome to Dept.
 Duffy, Patrick J., Lubumbashi to Dacca
 Elden, Hilbron C., Bangkok to Lagos
 Elkington, Anna G., Dar es Salaam to Moscow
 Femminella, Bernard A., Caracas to Dept.
 Fernani, Delia, Santo Domingo to Dept.
 Fisher, Daniel Lee, New Delhi to Brussels
 Foster, Elizabeth J., Rome to Naples
 Frank, Kent V., Winnipeg to Ottawa
 French, Lucille O., Izmir to Dept.
 Gallagher, Thomas P., Paris to Kaduna
 Glendinning, Elizabeth P., Helsinki to Dept.
 Gonzalez, Ramon E., Santo Domingo to Dept.
 Goodman, Dennis C., Dept. to Kingston
 Graves, R. Martin, Recife to Rio de Janeiro
 Green, Theodore S., Jr., Luxembourg City to Bangkok
 Gregory, Mildred, Brussels to Beirut
 Hansen, Terry D., Reykjavik to Dept.
 Hargreaves, Edward, Rabat to Dept.
 Heino, Aune E., Tel Aviv to Barbados
 Hendricks, Geraldine F., Caracas to Singapore City
 Hilley, George J., Moscow to Kabul
 Hough, Thomas D., Santo Domingo to Monrovia
 Hoyle, Daniel J., Saigon to Manila
 Hughes, H. Jayne, Lima to Dept.
 Hyde, Roger L., Cairo to Dept.
 Jacobsen, Harold W., San Jose to Tehran
 Johnson, Natalie R., Dept. to Monrovia
 Jones, Ralph T., Dept. to Amsterdam
 Judd, Thomas C., Manila to Dept.
 Kalla, Richard L., Dept. to Benghazi
 Katrosh, Ralph J., Manila to Saigon
 Kempf, Judith M., Recife to Rio de Janeiro
 Kenna, Hendryk Z., Mexico City to Dept.
 Kline, Harmony W., Mexico City to Rio de Janeiro
 Klingaman, Susan M., Manila to Dept.
 Kloepping, Sharon A., Pretoria to Rawalpindi
 Lamar, Jeanne F., Kingston to Mogadiscio
 Linger, William J., Algiers to Copenhagen

Lisciotti, Rita J., Santiago to Madrid
 Lovata, Genevieve V., Ankara to Dept.
 Mackay, Lorna J., Santo Domingo to Dept.
 Maden, Ann, Guyana to Dept.
 Maggard, Peggy M., Mexico City to Caracas
 Maire, Joseph F., Vientiane to Dept.
 Manrique, Carmen Varela, Mexico City to Dept.
 Maresca, Richard M., Libreville to New Delhi
 Matson, Roy R., Tananarive to Dept.
 McAninch, Vernon D., Kingston to Montreal
 McCarron, Bernadette Marie, Dept. to Barcelona
 McClelland, Mary A., Dept. to Saigon
 McGlade, Clare M., Dept. to Rome
 McGraw, Mary Ursula, Rawalpindi to Tokyo
 McGraw, Ronald H., Tehran to Dept.
 Merrill, Barbara J., Nicosia to Dept.
 Middleton, Adrian T., Beirut to Dept.
 Misavage, Dorothy M., Copenhagen to Dept.
 Miskovish, Regina A., Dept. to Saigon
 Moores, Roland F., Berlin to Toronto
 Morago, Philip E., Paris to Jidda
 Morgan, Raecarol, Seoul to Caracas
 Morrison, Jerry E., Monrovia to Dept.
 Moser, Benjamin R., San Salvador to Dept.
 Murray, Thomas F., Jr., Asmara to Frankfurt
 Negroponte, John D., Saigon to Dept.
 Nevera, Ivonna, Nairobi to San Salvador
 Newman, Irwin B., Dept. to Nairobi
 Niemi, Elsie J., Buenos Aires to Stockholm
 Noren, Helen J., Kigali to Asuncion
 Ordway, Samuel H., Cotonou to Dept.
 Owens, George A., Kuwait to Warsaw
 Parker, William D., Mogadiscio to Pretoria
 Parsons, Edmund M., Tel Aviv to Dept.
 Perrini, Angela M., Dept. to Tangier
 Peterson, Mary J., Bangkok to Athens
 Pitkin, Genevieve M., Canberra to Amman
 Poland, Donald Leroy, Lahore to Colombo
 Potter, Howard W., Jr., Rio de Janeiro to Guayaquil
 Potts, James M., Dept. to Athens
 Rafaj, Grace A., Port-au-Prince to Rome
 Raymond, Roy L., Sydney to Canberra
 Redd, William H., Tokyo to Dept.
 Richmond, Robert G., Stockholm to Saigon
 Rieger, John F., Khartoum to New Delhi
 Roberts, Louie F., Athens to Dept.
 Roeder, Phyllis R., Benghazi to Mogadiscio
 Rounds, Robert R., Nicosia to Dept.
 Rouleau, Robert A., Nairobi to Bonn
 Russell, Mary J., Ibadan to Lagos
 Ryan, William W., New Delhi to Tananarive
 Salert, Irving W., Mexico City to Dept.
 Sanchez, Manuel, Rio de Janeiro to Dept.
 Sandlin, Roscoe N., Jr., Kinshasa to Accra
 Saunders, Velma M., Dept. to Montevideo
 Shalala, Fred J., Bonn to Tehran
 Sheagren, Barbara Jo, Djakarta to Bangkok
 Shogi, Stephen J., Caracas to Dacca
 Shuey, Vincent H., Porto Alegre to Nassau
 Siler, Ethel Mae, Athens to Dept.

Sloan, Imogene, Paramaribo to Paris
 Smith, N. Shaw, Rio de Janeiro to Dept.
 Smith, Thomas W. M., Lagos to Dept.
 Soderberg, Helen G., Singapore City to
 Lagos
 Soltis, Florence D., Stockholm to
 Alexandria
 Spangler, Rodney L., Bucharest to
 Nairobi
 Spencer, Guy F., Tangier to Dept.
 Springer, Stephen R., Bangkok to Seoul
 Suchman, Peter O., Milan to Dept.
 Sullivan, Herma G., Mexico City to Rabat
 Summers, David G., Kinshasa to
 Amsterdam
 Swain, Joseph J., Hong Kong to Manila
 Tangney, Mildred M., Abidjan to Manila
 Townsend, Elizabeth K., Tegucigalpa to
 Dept.
 Trent, Mary V., Djakarta to Dept.
 Trunzo, Judith D., Vientiane to Dept.
 Vest, Celia M., Dept. to Beirut
 Walker, William H., Jr., La Paz to
 Guatemala City
 Weber, Norman E., Paris to Caracas
 Wenk, Robert J., Vienna to Dept.
 Whitfield, George P., Port-au-Prince to
 Dept.
 Wildermuth, Ronald A., Paris to Accra
 Woolley, Douglas J., Caracas to Vientiane
 Zierjack, Carol M., Moscow to Bonn

RETIREMENTS

Faith V. Andrus, Norbert L. Anschuetz,
 Jean D. Babb, Sverre M. Backe, Kather-
 ine W. Bracken, Ralph J. Burton, Albert
 W. Buynitzky, Thomas T. Carter, Marie E.

Casey, Leonard R. Cowles, Margaret W.
 Cunningham, William Faulcon, Rose M.
 Finnegan, Juan L. Gorrell, Emery R.
 Kiraly, Eleanor P. Knight, Ernest A.
 Lister, Frances M. Moeller, Earl K. New-
 ton, T. Howard Peters, Ben S. Stephan-
 sky, Harry P. Summers, Elizabeth A.
 Vary, G. D. Whittinghill.

RESIGNATIONS

Eunice M. Anderson, Mary V. Artico,
 Ronald L. Barkman, Patricia Enore Berry,
 Antoinette M. Bilotti, Dianne L. Bloom,
 Michael E. Brown, Norman R. Buchs-
 baum, Patricia A. Burns, Margaret
 A. Byrne, Joanne C. Camozzi, Thomas E.
 Carroll, Roberta J. Cassidy, Jeannette
 Christian, Lynne E. Curtis, Ann M. De-
 fonds, Janet M. De Long, Joseph G.
 Deneke, Laura G. Farley, Jerome H. Fitz-
 gerald, Sharon C. Fleming, Shirley A.
 Garske, Constance A. Goodson.

Joseph A. Greene, Mary Louise Hahn,
 George B. Hanna, Betty R. Hartman, Jane
 Ann Helms, Gerald H. Herman, Dorothy
 C. Herstek, Raymond L. Hickman, Jr.,
 Philip T. Hopmann, Mary Ann Joost,
 Charles W. Kelley, Carol Ann Kutz, Orval
 S. Ladd, Jr., Barbara J. Lawson, George
 Kuoying Lee, Eugene M. Locke, Shirley
 K. Lowe, Lorna J. Mackay, Charles R.
 Manley, John M. Maury, Joseph V. McGee,
 William W. McGrew, Francisco Xavier
 Mendoza, Charles J. Meyer, Burton S.
 Mullins, Jr., Mary T. Noone, Marvin C.
 Ott, Margy Lee Perrin.

Doris E. Priest, Bobby J. Ramsey,

Walter G. Rejonis, Olin C. Robison, Wil-
 liam H. Rusch, Anne E. Schmitt, Russell
 C. Sletmoen, Eva Marie Smetacek, Nancy
 Ann Smith, Theodore H. Streeter, Horace
 V. Tarter, Virginia A. Tennyson, Rene A.
 Tron, Joanne C. Vercelli, Charlotte Ann
 Wade, William W. Wendell, Suzanne Jean
 Wendorf, Thomas A. White, Sarah D.
 Wilkinson, Victoria L. Williams, Joseph
 Michael Zuba.

FSS Promotions

The following Foreign Service Staff per-
 sonnel have been promoted:

Class 9 to Class 8

Donald B. Boissonnault, Dora A. C.
 Britton, Richard J. Brown, Calisto Calisti,
 Sheila A. Chicoine, Judith L. Clara, Tonia
 T. Coletti, Virginia R. Cook, Ann M.
 Corrieri, Carol C. Davino, Mary P. Doyle,
 Barbara M. Duras, Nancy T. George,
 Joan M. Gooden, Morrey E. Grymes, Jr.,
 Carol L. Hacking, Robert Edward Jacob-
 son, Jr., Thomas P. Jaworski, John N.
 Kennedy, Robert W. Ketonen, Kirk-Pat-
 rick Kotula, Judith A. Kusan.

Sondra G. Lewis, Bernadette Marie
 McCarron, Roderick W. McIver, Jr.,
 Kathleen P. McLaughlin, Dorothy B.
 Miller, Margaret E. Moser, Rodney C.
 Painter, Mary G. Parsons, Elida F.
 Sanchez, Lois Schiermeyer, Niria A.
 Vanderhoof, Marie Jose Wessels, John M.
 White, Annette Woodams, Francine Anne
 Yunker.

Class 10 to Class 9

Judith M. Becker, Mary J. Holt, Dan
 J. Jordan, Julian Paulas, Theresa G.
 Pulcrano, Phyllis C. Sauve, Mary K.
 Stoma, Suzanne M. Taggart, Gertrude E.
 Vaughan.

PERSONNEL / Civil Service

PROMOTIONS

GS-14

Eller, Don C., ACDA.

GS-7

Benson, Veronica Sue, E; Brennan,
 Kathleen E., PER/CMA; Broady, Barbara
 L., CU; Carter, Joseph H., S/S-O; Decker,
 Gladys M., CU; Evans, Guida A., SCA/VO;
 Jackson, Charles G., Jr., S/S-O; Johnson,
 Amalya A., ACDA; Kelly, Elijah, S/S-O;
 Marshall, Diane, CU; Printis, Antoinette
 M., SCA; Wilkes, Roland A., SY; Yuzzolin,
 Linda C., ACDA.

GS-6

Briscoe, Melvin J., P; Dieter, Mary
 Agnes C., S/PM; Gillespie, Bernice E.,
 G/PM; Johnson, Zelma E., OPR/ADP;
 Lowery, Sandra Y., EUR; Miller, Barbara
 Ann, O/DG; Nemfakos, Suzanne E., NEA;
 Unvasky, Wilma J., E; Watkins, Victoria
 A., S/CPR; Wood, Dorothy E., SCA/VO.

GS-5

Graves, Barbara A., E; McCord, Gwen-
 dolyn E., PPT; Rynex, Phyllis M., SY;
 Schley, Cynthia A., APR/ST; Singleton,
 Janice, O/MS; Turnquist, Ruth E., CU;
 Ziccardi, Marguerite A., S/FW.

GS-4

Armstead, Ronald A., PPT; Baggett,
 Mary H., PER/BEX; Bass, Janice Ann,
 PER/MED; Daly, Kathleen M., E; Deao,
 Lorraine E., IO; Ferrell, Dorothy M., PER/
 MED; Mckandree, Mary L., P; Poole, Mary

Ann, CU; Richardson, Eddie Mae, E;
 Smith, Pauline W., PPT; Walker, Cheryl D.,
 IO; Walston, Alva A., PPT; Werden, Rose-
 mary A., AF.

GS-3

Fields, Carolyn V., PER/PSD; Iannuzzi,
 Maria C., PER/PSD; Pridgen, Stephen,
 S/S; Slaughter, Deloris M., PPT.

GS-2

Cook, Charles M., PER/MED.

RETIREMENTS

Canfield, William P., O/SY; Leizear,
 Lillian L., SCA; Mann, Jean H., SCA;
 Massingill, Margaret F., CU; Mills, Alfred
 H., CU/EX; Seamans, Harry W., P;
 Stanner, Elizabeth P., CU/EX; Vallance,
 Margaret, A., OPR; Wadman, Alton, ACDA.

RESIGNATIONS

Bowie, Robert R., S/C; Cobos, Bolivar
 M., O/FSI; Kretzmann, Edwin M. J., SCI;
 Myers, Henry R., ACDA; Symington,
 James W., S/CPR; Tolman, Carl, SCI;
 Tryon, Absorn O., O/FSI.

APPOINTMENTS

Beckett, John R., to E, Consultant
 Brown, Aaron S., to INR, Consultant
 Coffey, Joseph I., to ACDA, Consultant
 Holthusen, Henry F., to O/FI, Expert
 Moose, Richard M., to S/AH, Consultant
 Kolvereid, Edward R., to O/DG/PER/MED,
 Expert

20 Employees Awarded Merit Salary Increases

Eleven Department of State em-
 ployees received high quality step in-
 creases in the period from March
 20 to April 20. They are:

Eleanora Winston, PPT; Ruth
 McDowell, O/SY; Bette J. Carroll,
 PER/PSD/PDS; Vivian H. Dove,
 E/TT/OA; Bernice Klimecko, PER
 /CAS; Virginia T. Bingham, ARA/
 CCA/M; Hazel I. Pinkerton, ARA/
 LA/EX; Jesse H. Butler, H; Betty
 Sue Keys, OPR/ADP; Jane W.
 Sands, INR/RCI; and Charles S.
 Robinson, OPR/GS.

During the same period, merito-
 rious service increases were awarded
 to the following nine persons:

Marit Moe Droivoldsmo, Moga-
 discio; Joann Rice, O/DG/PER/
 PSD; Frank J. Kozuch, OPR/ST;
 Ruth E. Krueger, Vienna; James A.
 Parker, Douala; Liceria C. Saldania,
 CU, Honolulu; Bernard T. Steele,
 INR/EX/CC; Lillian J. Hainley,
 Libreville; and Myra B. Wheat,
 Saigon.

W. Wil-
Russell
Nancy
Horace
ene A.
e Ann
e Jean
rah D.
Joseph

uff per-

A. C.
Calisti,
Tonia
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